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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XXIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JANUARY 19, 1901.

No. 2.

**OIL, LARD,
SOAP,
TALLOW,
GLUE.**

**SOAP STOCK
TANK BOTTOMS.**



**TABER
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PUMPS**

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**TABER
PUMP CO.,
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Lowest Speed, High Efficiency, 100% DRYNESS, CLEAN, QUIET, ECONOMY, NO OIL, NO NOISE, NO VIBRATION, NO DRAINAGE, NO WASTE, NO LEAKS, NO CORROSION, NO DIRT, NO DUST, NO HUMIDITY, NO CONDENSATION, NO FREEZING, NO MELTING, NO THERMAL SHOCK, NO THERMAL STRESS, NO THERMAL STRAIN, NO THERMAL DEFORMATION, NO THERMAL CRACKING, NO THERMAL FATIGUE, NO THERMAL FAILURE, NO THERMAL DAMAGE, NO THERMAL DEGRADATION, NO THERMAL DESTRUCTION, NO THERMAL COLLAPSE, NO THERMAL RUIN, NO THERMAL DEATH.

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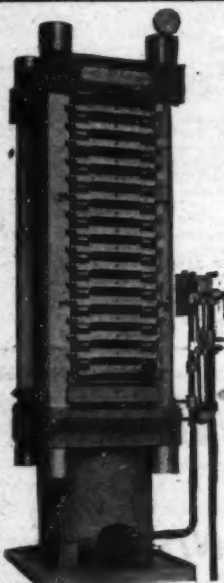
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WE ESPECIALLY SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE ON BUTTERINE.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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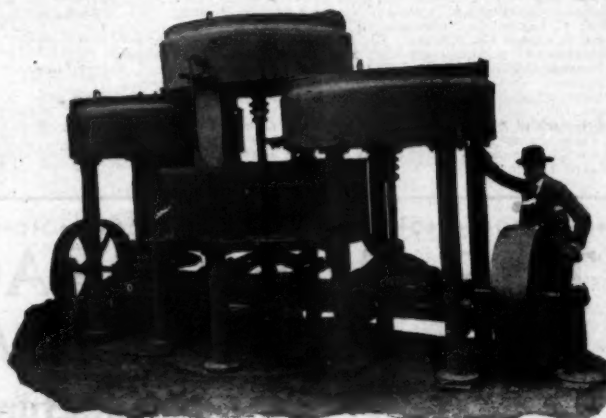
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L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one 25-ton.
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., one 10-ton.
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order), one 20-ton.
Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill., one double 400-ton.
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., one double 200-ton.
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill., one double 200-ton.
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill., one 75-ton.
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order), one 75-ton.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Kan., two 100-ton.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Kan. (second order), one 200-ton.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Kan. (third order), one 200-ton.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., New York (fourth order), one 200-ton.
J. Fleischauer & Bro., New York, N. Y., one 50-ton.
Edward C. Krummel, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 35-ton.
Edward Lusch, Troy, N. Y., one 25-ton.

Thos. Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa., one 75-ton.
Charles Hoesch & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., one 50-ton.
John Peters, Williamsport, Pa., one 50-ton.
Nick Auth, Washington, D. C., one 50-ton.
Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass., one 75-ton.
Arbogast & Bastian, Allentown, Pa., one 25-ton.
Joseph Obert, Lehigh, Pa., one 50-ton.
Roselyn Packing Co., Roselyn, Va., one 35-ton.
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, one 150-ton.
Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. (second order), three 200-ton.
International Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia., three 100-ton.
Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Nebraska City, Neb., one 50-ton.
Chicago Packing and Provision Co., Nebraska City, Neb. (second order), one 75-ton.
Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb., one 75-ton.
Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash., one 35-ton.
John Hoffmann, Cincinnati, O., one 50-ton.
Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont., one 35-ton.
F. W. Fearman Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., one 40-ton.
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., one 75-ton.
International Packing Co., Chihuahua, Mexico, one 80-ton.
Ramirez & Zepeda, City of Mexico, one 35-ton.

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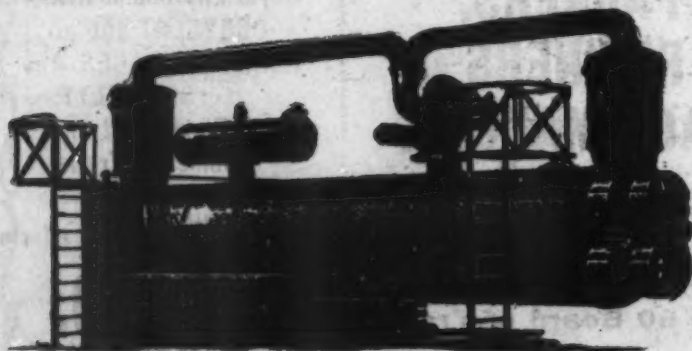
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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7.



Odorless Fertilizer Dryers

STEAM TRAPS,
EXHAUST FANS.

Seamless Copper Floats, etc.

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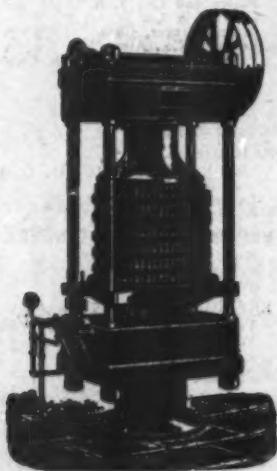
CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

- AIR COMPRESSORS.**
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- AMMONIA FITTINGS.**
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Starr Engineering Co.
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Main Belting Co.
- FLOWERS.**
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- BONE CRUSHERS.**
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- BOOKS.**
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The Red Book (Lined Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration. Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.
- BORAX.**
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Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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- STEEL HOOPS.**
American Steel Hoop Co.
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Rice-Bellensmiller Switch Co., The.
- VALVES.**
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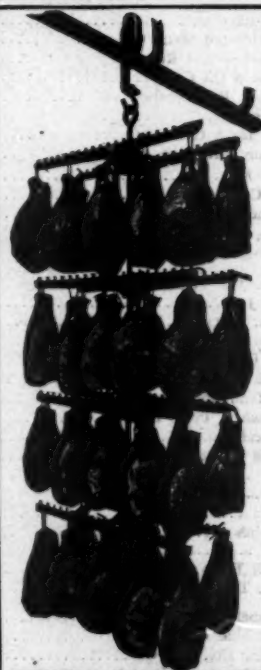
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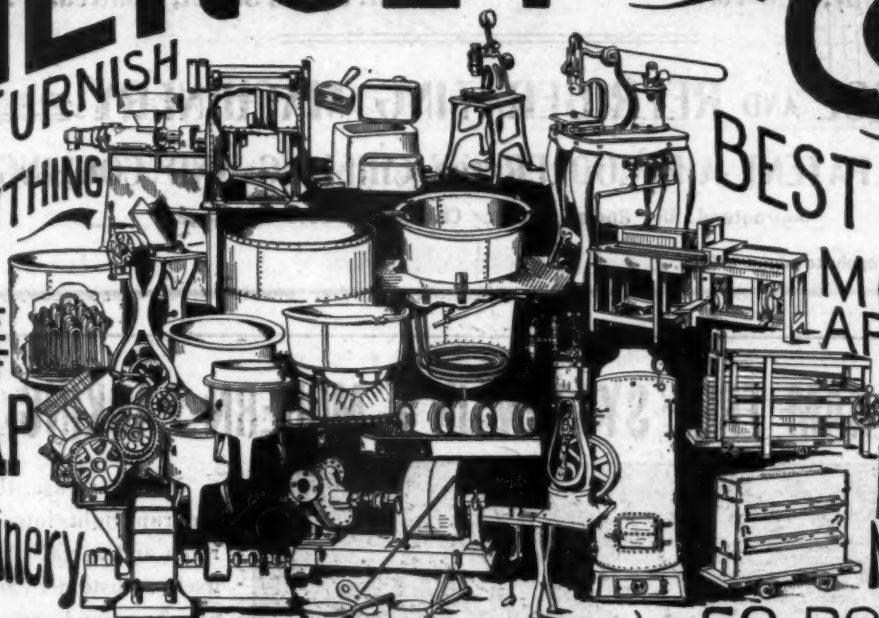
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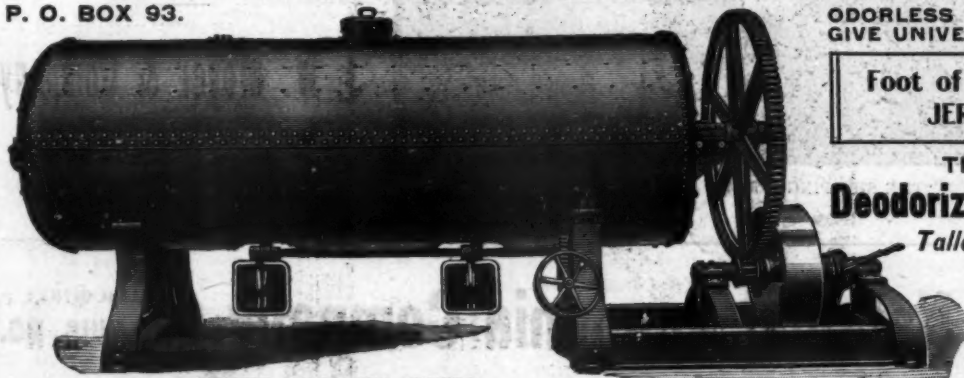
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superintendents, managers, employees and other
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ticles are especially welcome. News items, local
newspaper clippings or any information likely
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Valuable Advance Information Exclusively
to Advertisers.

IN MEMORIAM—P. D. ARMOUR.

P. D. Armour is dead! The famous Ameri-
can packer, financier and philanthropist has
crossed the great divide and has passed to
his eternal and peaceful rest beyond honored
and beloved in memory by those whom he has
left behind.

P. D. Armour is dead! That sad fact has
settled a gloom throughout the financial, so-
cial and business worlds, for the deceased
was a most potent factor in each. For more
than a third of a century the American meat,
provision, grain and allied trades felt the in-
cision and strength of Mr. Armour's strong
brain force and profited by it. He has, more
than any other man, evolved and piloted to
the front our great fresh and cured meat in-
dustries and made possible their present giant
proportions.

Phil Armour mastered every situation upon
which he brought his lucid and giant intellect
to bear, and it has been this characteristic of
him which has always given the American in-
dustries with which he came in contact such
a clear and safe onward course.

It is easy to copy or to follow, but it is the
master mind which conceives, plans and di-
rects the general forward movement. Mr.
Armour was always a general of the highest
order against whose personal or business
character no finger could point except
with deserved pride. His leadership and
prestige were pre-eminent. So sensitive was
the nerve of trade to his thought that his
mere inaction for a day almost left its con-
sciousness upon the market pulse.

Long before the fact of Mr. Armour's rest
from business cares became publicly known,
the "pits" felt the absence of the Armour
brain as Phil Armour used it. But he is now
gone; the great king of the meat industry is
no more except in memory. His demise was
expected at any time for days back.

Behind him is his left work and that great
monument to his industrial activity—the co-
lossal business house of Armour & Co.—
which is but one of his masterpieces.

With his devoted family, his prostrated
personal friends and the lamenting hordes of
commerce who mourn his death we bow our
head in reverence and grief. Mr. Armour's
esteem for The National Provisioner was
heartily reciprocated and we are sure that
the whole trade world feels in his death a per-
sonal loss. He was a Christian gentleman
and an estimable citizen.

BUTTER CONSCIENCE.

The farmer is called a hayseed because he
lets his whiskers grow and is supposed to
neglect his brain. In that the logician makes
the mistake. He is a sort of greenness also
over which commercial robbers wave the
flag of patriotism while stealing the sub-
stance of the moralist. The butter people
are now doing some of this grand stand work
by telling the dairy farmer—the milk cow
owner—that he is being robbed by oleomar-
garine.

Let's see. The White Clover Creamery
Company pays what is known in butter fac-
tory circles, a high price for butter fat; pure
oil of the cream. It pays at the most 15c
per pound for this substance, delivered at the
factory. This pound of butter fat—pure
grease—before it is ready for the salt, will
make 1 1-10 pounds of fresh dairy butter, if
sold in that state; but it is not so sold. If
it were thus sold it would fetch at the rate
of fully 30c per pound wholesale. The 1 1-10
pounds would thus realize 33c. It cost the
factory 15c at most.

This pound of butter fat is worked at the
factory, when it takes on 25 per cent. of its
oil body in moisture and salt. It thus be-
comes 1 1/4 pounds of commercial butter, for
which the factory receives nearly 30c per
pound, or about 35c for the lot. The cost
was the original 15c paid for the butter fat
plus the cost of water, salt, working and
packing, or less than 1c per pound additional
cost. The farmer who gets 13c and 14c at
his farm for his butter fat and only 10c to
12 1/2c from the same people for his fresh,
home-made, unsalted farm butter may wake
up some day to the fact that the factory gets
35c to 45c per roll the next day for the fac-
tory product made from this material. The
factories prefer not to sell at that price, but
to store.

The above is the average state of the farm-
er and the best butter factories. What is his
condition with the worst. What do the but-
ter brokers and the butter factories wish,
anyway? Let the farmer be not deceived.
The above is not a garbled report. It is a
discussion of the facts as they exist accord-
ing to the published local report. The same
report then adds: "Why don't all the farm-
ers patronize the creameries?" With 15c for
enough butter fat to make nearly 1 1/2 pounds
of commercial butter, for which the cream-

ery obtains anywhere from 25c to 30c per pound, or 32c to 37c per pound in the local market, at an additional cost of less than 2c per pound for marketing, the factory is actually startled at the fact that the farmers do not rush into their "liberal" arms. It only shows how far trade unscrupulousness will crank a virgin conscience from the right track.

MR. GROUT'S BUTTER CONSCIENCE.

If Senators keep their eyes wide open they will constantly get glimpses of the masked hypocrisy and deceit of the lobby which is pushing the Grout oleomargarine bill.

Congressman Grout himself has been led by these people into making ridiculous statements, for he is not, in himself, an expert on either substance nor a statistical authority on the butter-margarine question. Here is a remarkable and a senseless statement which the would-be Senator and now Congressman from Vermont made at a hearing on the oleomargarine bill before the Senate Agricultural Committee at its last sitting:

"The oleomargarine factories manufactured 104,000,000 pounds of this substance last year, upon which they made a clear profit of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000."

How ridiculous on the face of it! The object of the statement, of course, was to show that the substance could easily stand a 10c per pound tax, or a load of \$10,400,000 on the 104,000,000 pounds made, and still leave \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 net profit for the margarine factories—if the Congressman's statement were true. But is it? Not near it.

Examine the figures by going behind the returns. The materials out of which oleomargarine are made cost, delivered in the factory, freight, insurance, but not tare added, from 9 to 12 cents per pound, according to the percentages of them used in the products—some factories using as high as 40 per cent. of cow butter fat. We will take an average grade of oleomargarine, say 100 pounds bulk of it. This would contain about:

	Pounds.	Per lb. Cents.
Extra prime caulfat beef oil.	30	9 = 2.70
Neutral lard from the leaf		
fat	27	8½ = 2.06
Cream fat	22	18 = 3.96
Butter oil	12	5½ = .66
Salt, etc.	9 = .10
	100 lbs.	\$9.48

This is equal to nearly 9½c per pound.

The cream fat is taken on the basis which the creamery people say that butter fat costs them. We have seen enough factory invoices from enough oleomargarine factories to know that the various grades of the product are wholesaled at from 11c to 16c per pound; the small amount at 16c being that grade which contains 40 per cent. of cream butter fat. The average is 13c per pound to the dealer.

The materials which go into the 104,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine made cost, as we show above, about 9½c per pound, or nearly \$10,000,000, for the year's output of the factories.

At an average of less than 13c per pound the oleomargarine manufacturers sold their

104,000,000 lbs. of output for \$13,520,000. Evidently it was this gross sum which the Hon. Mr. Grout had in mind when he made the ridiculous statement that the makers of margarine made an annual profit of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on a total output of 104,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine.

To the cost at the factory of the ingredients which go into margarine must be added the cost of manufacture, packing, storage, insurance and the present burden of a 2-cents per pound government internal revenue tax. These items fetch the cost of manufacturing to more than 12c per pound; that is, to the total sum of about \$12,400,000 for the 104,000,000 lbs. made. When tare and other exigencies are considered and added to the above the margin of profit to the maker of oleomargarine becomes a hazard.

In the face of the above facts will Congressman Grout rise and apologize, or has he, too, got only an ordinary butter conscience?

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH WOOL?

"What is the matter with wool?" That is the question the trade is asking itself every day.

When the fact is taken into consideration that the shearing season found the wool warehouses practically empty and the visible supply of wool was not excessive it is abnormal to find wool low in price and pelts practically valueless; this, too, in the face of the fact that the price of wool was up and pelts ruled high not so very long ago.

A survey of the situation from purely a wool standpoint shows that the statistical position of pelts and of wool itself should be good. There is not an oversupply of wool from a producer's standpoint. It is, therefore, a curious thing to see the wool warehouses becoming, in a sense, glutted and the demand for wool falling off except at a lower price.

The trouble, we find, is in the textile field. The warehouses are clogged with an overstock of wools. The factories cannot sell their cloth to the consumptive trade. Last winter was a mild one. Mercerized cotton, "newsilk," "koted silk" and similar fabrics to the mixed silks which took a large quantity of wool are invading the market and seriously affect the trade in light and medium weight woolen garments. Then, again, we have had to the present a very mild winter, or, practically, no winter at all. The expected movement of wools did not take place. It is like a sausage machine, this wool business. If the forward end is glutted it is no use to feed the nether end, even though it look empty. The wool warehouses cannot empty until the woolen warehouses are emptying. The latter are glutted and in that fact more than anything else lies the present stagnation in wool and pelts. The glut cannot be removed until the consumptive market takes the fabrics out of the way at the other end of the machine. That is the whole wool situation as we find it after a careful survey.

EXPORT STATISTICS.

Additional export statistics for November, as furnished by the Treasury Department, follows:

Hides and skins—November, 1899, 500,565 pounds, value \$47,618; November, 1900, 1,065,329 pounds, value \$95,217. Eleven months ending November, 1899, 6,879,019 pounds, value \$701,152; eleven months ending November, 1900, 9,739,549 pounds, value \$962,780.

Cottonseed Cake.—November, 1899, 172,659,991 pounds, value \$1,590,682; November, 1899, 189,938,334 pounds, value \$1,972,884. Eleven months ending November, 1899, 1,010,634,392 pounds, value \$8,971,136; eleven months ending November, 1900, 933,515,156 pounds, value \$9,735,528.

Cottonseed Oil.—November, 1899, 3,950,740 gallons, value \$1,066,190; November, 1900, 4,788,607 gallons, value \$1,585,053. Eleven months ending November, 1899, 43,430,901 gallons, value \$10,619,197; eleven months ending November, 1900, 38,368,588 gallons, value \$13,006,613.

Cottonseed.—November, 1899, 7,849,435 pounds, value \$49,571; November, 1900, 8,617,395 pounds, value \$79,696. Eleven months ending November, 1899, 38,572,828 pounds, value \$215,071; eleven months ending November, 1900, 43,726,781 pounds, value \$344,858.

United Dressed Beef Co. Wins.

The suit of Emma Fayerweather against the United Dressed Beef Co. was practically thrown out of the United States Circuit Court. The suit was brought as part of the Fayerweather will litigation to eject the defendant from property at Forty-first street and Second avenue, purchased by them from the Fayerweather estate.

The plaintiff claims a one-sixth interest in the property and alleges that the will is invalid. Mr. Sherman asked Judge Lacombe for an adjournment until Friday. Judge Lacombe ordered that the case go on at once before Judge Wallace. Mr. Sherman refused to go before Judge Wallace, who, on motion of John E. Parsons, for the defendant, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff intended to default.

Cattle Trade With Cuba.

An idea of the immense cattle trade now being conducted between the States and Cuba may be gathered from the report of the various Florida ports where cattle have been loaded during the past year. Since May 1, 1900, it is conservatively estimated that 150,000 head have been shipped to Cuba from Florida ports alone, while large shipments have been made from Mobile and ports along the Gulf. The steamer Dautless, famous for her connection with Cuban filibustering, is now regularly engaged in the cattle trade with Cuba.

Albert E. Kent Dead.

Chicago, Ill., January 9.—Albert Emmet Kent, the pioneer packer of the West and the originator of the option system of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, died yesterday at Genoa, Neb. Philip D. Armour was one of the men who followed in the path blazed out by Mr. Kent, and 40 years ago Nelson Morris drove hogs to Mr. Kent's packing-house.

Dallas Union Stockyards.

H. R. McNatt and A. O. Thomas, of Dallas, Texas, and Allen Searcy, of Sherman, Texas, will organize the Dallas Union Stockyards with a capital of \$30,000. Seventy-five acres of land will be utilized and modern buildings will be erected.

AMERICA'S VAST EASTERN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT DOMAIN.

BY COL. JOHN P. SQUIRE.
(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

VIII.

In turning from the stock farmer to the packer of the provision made from the carcass of the slaughtered animal one naturally turns to Boston, Mass., when the thought is of pork packing in the East. Amid thoughts of Beacon Hill and pork and beans rise the merged plant of a great packinghouse plant over at East Cambridge hardby.

The House That Squire Built.

It is the life work of John P. Squire, which, under its present name of John P. Squire & Company, stands as a monument to the capacity and energy of a wonderful packinghouse mind and an object lesson in Eastern provision packing which teaches much which should be of profit to Eastern farmers and to Eastern centers.

The ground work upon which this immense Massachusetts enterprise, with a great international reputation rests was well surveyed

toast and thus mumbled to himself: "Me like'm better'n white feller missionary; heep better. Me like this feller plenty."

Eating the "Squire"

In different language the white man has said much the same thing—barring the missionary reference—all over the globe. Upon one of my expeditions into the wilds of Australia I well remember the cannibal joke which prevailed in my camp. We had a smoked mutton ham and one branded "Squire." The boys ate industriously of the leg of the sheep saying, "We'll eat the Squire (that being the appellation applied to a Justice of the Peace) after we get out where we can enjoy ourselves. I did not know the big pork product Squire plant as well then as I do now. But we certainly relished that ham, which had met us at a northern port with the rest of our rations from England. We ate the "Squire"

when Southern planters and Northern farmers killed their own home products more than they do now. Even in the face of this and the stagnating throes of a four-years Civil War the concern held on its course until its sales reached their climax in the banner year, when its sales reached the huge sum of \$25,000,000.

The Cloud That Dimmed the Light.

The unsuccessful career of extraneous businesses involved the packing plant itself and, for the safety of its legitimate business, caused the formal assignment which, about a year ago, startled the trading world. The Squire concern was stunned only for the period of time necessary to have its affairs and assets marshalled safely in the hands of an able assignee. The wheels turned right along, the packing business of the Squires proved to be well grounded and on a sound basis. The assets have proved to be capable of paying all debts and the day is in sight when the official assignee will feel safe in divesting himself of his responsibilities as such. The affairs of the Corporation have been ably managed by the officer of the court and all of the properties have been kept unimpaired and intact. The business has prospered in spite of the very limited capital available under the circumstances of the consequent legal tangle. In spite of all the surrounding conditions of administering so large a property and business in the face of the outside interests which involved its finances and affairs the sales have been maintained at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year from the plant and \$4,000,000 more from the branch stores. This makes a total of \$14,000,000 annually.

Something Doing.

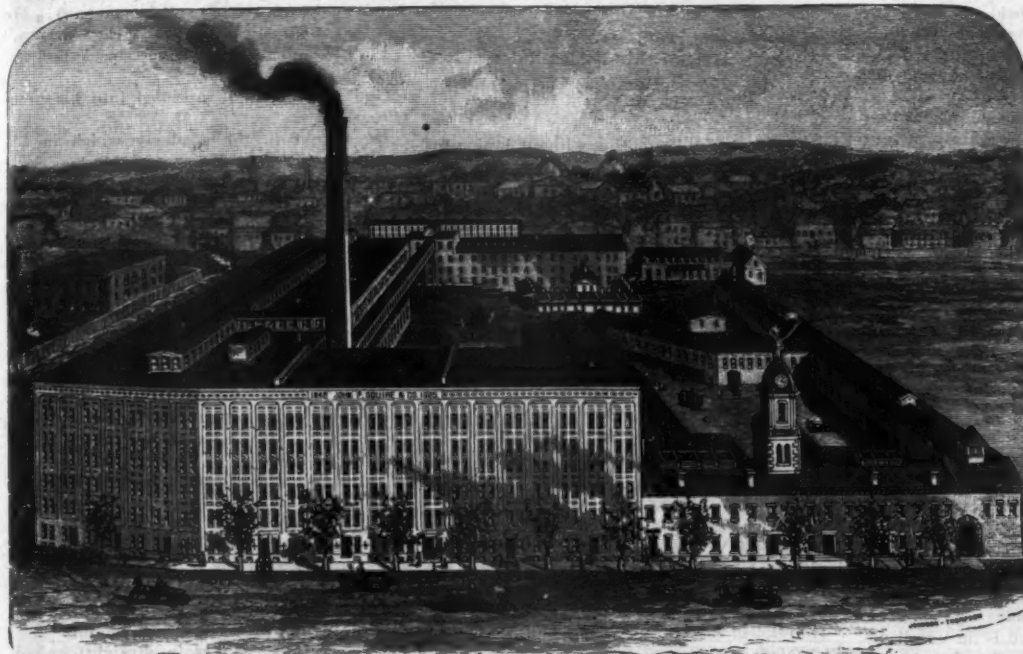
I believe that the final audit of the business done during 1900 will exceed \$16,000,000. Taking everything into account, this is simply marvelous inasmuch as it is all solid business on a safe basis and with encouraging prospects ahead for this old standing and honorable house.

The Squire Corporation has 20 branches, situated in Maine, New

Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. Each of these has its own manager, and there is a general manager of all branches. He has his headquarters in Boston. The business of all these concerns is exclusively wholesale. Included in the foregoing figures are sales of about \$1,500,000 of beef, sold on commission by ten of the branch stores for Schwarzschild & Sulsberger. This represents about twenty cars of beef per week.

A System of Management.

The system of managing the affairs of the branches is to have a daily report of receipts and expenditures of money, and a weekly report of receipts and sales of merchandise. Their receipts are all deposited in local banks, and the check books are kept at the company's general office. The home office is notified daily of deposits, and all bills approved by the managers and bookkeepers are sent to that office for payment. Checks are sent out to the payees in envelopes bearing the name and address of the branch, to whom receipts are returned. Duplicate press copies of all letters written by the branches are sent daily to the



by the practical man who planned and the practical men who have built the details into the working of the big undertaking.

The Basis of Success.

There are many business reasons which underlie the substantial upbuilding of a successful pork plant in the East, where sufficient hogs can be had. The business of the Squire Corporation was built up by careful and far-sighted management and the reputation of the concern has been sustained by the superior products which it has put on the market. The Squire brands of pork products are consumed all over this country, and in every civilized country where the American hog has contributed to the dietetic delight of the nations.

The Cannibal Ate It.

A cannibal in the wilds of Australia got hold of some Squire bacon which had got to an out cattle station in the Queensland back blocks. It came from England among the annual supplies. The aborigine ate the morsel, mopped his tongue over his lips, walled his eyes so that they looked like poached eggs on

and our only sorrow was that it was gone.

The "Squire" eaten in an Australian explorer's camp and the side of bacon which teased the taste of the Myall of the Diamantina country of that Continent were but samples of the millions of hams and bacon strips cured and packed by the great Squire plant at East Cambridge, Mass., which have delighted the palates of mankind everywhere.

Looking at the Beginning.

It is always interesting to stand on the threshold of success and cast a glance back to that natal morn of a concern's existence when all things now worked out were then problematical and clouded. It is interesting to look at the small flickering light of the beginning and then at the effulgence of such marked success as that which has developed the immense plant and business of the Squire concern.

About sixty years ago the late John P. Squire founded what is now the packinghouse of John P. Squire & Company, of Boston, Mass. He started the business in a small way, for it was back in the ante-bellum days

home office. Daily and weekly reports are also made, showing in detail the operation of the business of the Corporation, including purchases and sales, receipts of hogs, etc., amount of coal and water used, etc., number of men employed, average hours worked, etc.

The above plan of detail shows how carefully the company's business is managed in every one of its details. Tab is kept on everyone and everything.

The business was originally built up and maintained by the marked ability of the late John P. Squire, but from the time of his death until the assignment, it is difficult to say whether any profit was earned, owing to peculiarities of book-keeping and absence of proper statistics. Since the assignment, with about two-fifths of the normal output, and with a smaller working capital, a net profit has been earned at the rate of about \$135,000 a year. The real profit is, of course, earned on the business done in excess of this output.

To double the output would increase the expense of manufacture and administration very slightly, in comparison. Throughout the last eight months the plant has been uniformly unable to fill orders completely, which have come in almost without solicitation, and without any advertising to speak of. In spite of this the management have held the trade and expect very soon that the business will be in a condition to fill all orders in full. There would be no difficulty in disposing of from half as much again to twice as much product as was packed during the last eight months, at good prices. The business is now in process of reorganization and has the brightest prospects of soon being on a permanent and substantial basis. After making due allowance for the reduction in volume of business, the management have reduced expenses at the packinghouse by \$150,000 a year. That is to say, it would cost that much less at the packinghouse to manufacture the amount of product formerly manufactured than it did cost then. The list of salaries which appear as ledger accounts and are not included in the foregoing, has been reduced in the amount of \$25,000 a year. All this has been done without reducing any salaries or wages and merely by dispensing with the services of unnecessary employees.

On a True Course.

These items alone make for a healthful state of business and give the margin profit a bright aspect. The estimated net profits which have been earned since the assignment is arrived at after deducting a large allowance for depreciation and repairs. The plant is in excellent condition, and is kept perfectly clean from top to bottom. The packinghouse is in charge of an exceptionally able and competent man, the new superintendent, Mr. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., and the new engineer, who is especially well trained and efficient, Mr. E. M. Jennings, come to them from the Atlantic avenue plant of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

Taking a purview of the whole situation the great plant of John P. Squire & Company enters the twentieth century with its foundations strengthened, its superstructure overhauled and in ship-shape for a prosperous and a successful run during the coming years.

Water Poisoned With Oil.

A warning to cattlemen is the case of poisoning of several head of cattle, the property of Edens Bros., of Corsicana, Texas, which were poisoned by drinking water polluted with oil. The oil leaked from a tank and floated into the creek from which the cattle drank.

Cottonseed Oil in Texas.

There are 120 cottonseed oil mills in Texas, representing an investment of over \$6,000,000.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR DEAD.

On Sunday Mr. Philip Danforth Armour, founder, builder and head of the vast abattoir, packing and grain business of Armour & Co., died at his home in Chicago, in the bosom of his family. Mr. Armour's death was hastened by heart failure, though he was afflicted with a complication of kidney and resulting complaints which have impaired his health for the last three years. He himself had been aware of the critical state of his health for some time and his death was not wholly unexpected, though it came as a fearful blow to those who were accustomed to see him in life.

The death of Mr. Armour removes from the arena of business life one of the greatest forces it has felt during the last quarter of a century or more. In his demise departs America's greatest grain merchant, one of America's greatest Bourse operators, a great transportation genius and one of the brainiest and strongest men of this or any other generation.

Phil. Armour's Six Golden Rules.

The following six rules of success guided Mr. Armour in life:

1. Good men are not cheap.
2. Capital can do nothing without brains to direct it.
3. No general can fight his battles alone. He must depend upon his lieutenants, and his success depends upon his ability to select the right man for the right place.
4. There is no such thing as luck.
5. Most men talk too much. Much of my success has been due to keeping my mouth shut.
6. The young man who wants to marry happily should pick out a good mother and marry one of her daughters—any one will do.

While he was the greatest meat merchant the world ever saw, he has been known for a third of a century as America's "pork king."

He Killed "Bulls" in "Corners."

Besides killing hogs he has killed some of the biggest "bulls" in the grain history of our exchange history. He killed the grain "bull" Joe Leiter for \$7,000,000; he got the wheat "bull," James R. Keene, for \$2,000,000 in 1880.

He caught the grain bull "Old Hutch" for about \$4,000,000 in a "corner" fight.

He fetched the Harper wheat bull down for \$2,000,000.

He jerked the Cudahy provision "bull" in for \$4,000,000.

The Armour plants, founded and built up by the probity and genius of P. D. Armour do a business of over \$200,000,000 annually.

The grain side of the Armour business amounts to about one-third of our annual Western wheat crop.

The army of Armour employees made a yearly pay-roll of \$7,000,000.

Acting upon his motto that "A man should do good while he lived," Mr. Armour dispensed \$100 per day in petty cash charity, besides his well-known regular stipends. He employed emissaries to go quietly among the poor of Chicago and silently dispensed hundreds of thousands in charity to the needy that the world never heard of. His heart and his pocket were always open to the poor. "Let me get his ear and I'll get his money" was a well-known adage of the contribution hunter.

One day a committee of ladies from Milwaukee invaded his office at Chicago. "We wish to see Mr. Armour, we know him," and before they could be checked had passed the man.

"We come to ask you to help our church, Mr. Armour," they pleaded getting to the subject.

"I have so many of such requests," he answered with a smile.

"But not from Milwaukee," came the quick rejoinder.

The good man pulled out his check book and did the handsome thing.

It is said of him that he gave away in presents more watches than any living man. If he saw that a fellow needed a watch and he was worthy of one, Mr. Armour was not loath to take the fine piece from his own pocket and put it in that of the other fellow.

He once hinted to an employee to go and get himself a suit of clothes made and have the bill sent to Armour. The man did so, having one for \$60 made. When the bill came in Mr. Armour said: "That's a nice suit," and with a mischievous wink in his eye asked, "Do you always pay \$60 for your clothes?" It is safe to say that the employee never again wore a \$60 suit in company. He felt that it was a case of "Soak the old man."

Philip Danforth Armour detested hypocrisy, cant and crawlers.

One day an old man sidled into his presence.

He taught in the academy which in his youth expelled young Armour.

"I wanted to tell you," said the visitor, "that I was the only one of the faculty who opposed your expulsion."

"You've been a long time waiting to explain," snapped the great packer, still feeling the sense of the injustice so long ago done him.

Silence is the Armour characteristic. P. D. Armour once said:

"I am no talker. I made my money by learning to keep my mouth shut. When the teeth are shut the tongue is at home. Besides, you'll never be convicted of foolishness if you follow this rule."

The writer once heard one of the family say:

"The Armour mind never stops thinking, and the Armour tongue can just about say what is necessary to a business deal; but you can stand one of them up against a post before a crowd and the post will about get the best of him in public speechmaking."

P. D. Armour was a plain, straightforward, democratic man and American gentleman. He loved intensely and beautifully. His tenderness was known equally to the barefooted newsboy and to the child of high estate. He had a godly heart and a gentle affection for human kind. The Great Book alone will do him full credit.

Some one asked Mr. Armour this question: "What do you consider your best paying investment?"

"The Armour Institute," he promptly answered.

The first cost of the Armour Institute of Technology was \$1,500,000. In 1899 Mr. Armour supplemented this endowment with \$750,000 more. This superb institution was opened in September, 1893, and now has 600 pupils. This worthy institution, which is located in Chicago, gives the opportunities of a technological and business education to young men of scant means.

The Armour Flats form another of the visible evidences of Mr. Armour's kindness and thoughts which he stopped in the midst of vast business affairs to give for those in the life stream who were not so rich in this world's goods.

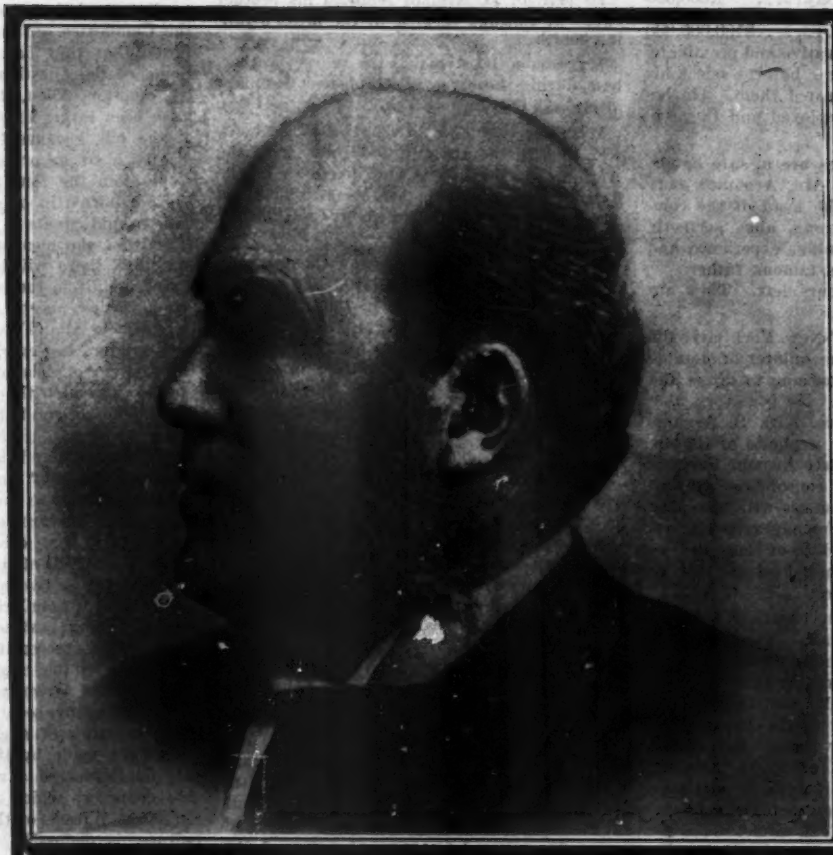
The immense modern buildings, known the world over as the Armour Flats, contain 218 model apartments and are valued at \$3,000,000. These are rented to workingmen and their families at very moderate prices and the proceeds of these flats go to the support of the noted Armour Mission hard by, which has itself been established at a cost of more than \$300,000. Of the Mission he said:

said, audibly, "Amen," and then death sealed his lips, closed his earthly career as his beautiful soul took its flight to the great White Throne to receive the benediction of the God which had guided Phil Armour's thoughts and life during his sixty-nine years of a hard-working and busy life on earth.

If Mr. Armour was a 100-millionaire he was not a loafer, nor a spendthrift. He

Two singular things happened in connection with Mr. Armour's sickness and death. Mr. Albert McFarland, who gave him his start in life at a critical period, died at his home in Lisle, N. Y., the same day Mr. Armour died. He was 79 years of age, ten years Mr. Armour's senior.

Mr. Armour's pastor had this strange premonition of his death. He says:



The late Philip Danforth Armour.

"Its religion will be sixteen ounces to the pound, but undenominational, and it makes no difference to me whether its converts are baptized in a soup bowl, a pond or the river."

When P. D. Armour worked from 7 a. m. to the close of the day, and worked as hard as any of his employees, his mind labored for these monuments of his love to the poor.

Now that he is dead his good deeds during life will more and more come to the surface and be known.

His life closed peacefully. After the Lord's Prayer had been read to him at his request, his lips mumbling the God-words as they fell from the tongue of the reader, the good man

shocked neither American pride, nor American ambition with the example of a gaudy and extravagant style of home life, nor did he flaunt the poverty of the hapless mortals about him with his great wealth. He was as simple as the simplest, as quiet as the quietest, as noble as the noblest, and, above all things, a victim of overwork when he might have spent the latter years of his life in quiet and ease in the bosom of a devoted family. But he is gone. Thousands of the poor who experienced the generosity of his privy purse will say "God bless him" and drop a tear at his going. He loved the lowly.

"While returning to my home to-day after the morning service in my church Philip D. Armour came strongly before my mind. I seemed to see him. Then, strange as it may appear, I saw, as if in a vision, the announcement of Mr. Armour's death."—Statement of Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, of Chicago, on receiving word that the millionaire Beef Trust magnate was dead.

The deceased man was the first "Central" in business. "Give me the central fact," he would say. He was centrifugal and centripetal, both, in his mental action. He drew.

the rim to the center, got the "Central fact," then shot the center to the rim again for general action.

His private fortune is anything above \$50,000,000. His estate may be roughly marshaled as follows:

Railroad stocks	\$25,000,000
Stock in Armour & Co., Chicago	10,000,000
Stock in Armour & Co., transferred to sons	10,000,000
Packing interests in Kansas City and Omaha	10,000,000
Banking interests	10,000,000
Elevator interests in Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Buffalo	6,000,000
Ships	5,000,000
Real estate	5,000,000
Miscellaneous securities	5,000,000
Cash	5,000,000
Electric roads in various cities	5,000,000
Fruits, produce and transportation interests	3,000,000
Stockyards in Kansas City	1,000,000
Total	\$100,000,000

This estimate is conservative and proximate.

Like Napoleon, he knew how to select his generals and then he trusted them. He believed in the men he employed and they believed in him.

The Armour enterprises are in safe hands. Mr. J. Ogden Armour, Mr. Armour's only living son, succeeds to the head of the company. He is young, strong, able, perfectly equipped both with training, experience and the characteristics of his famous father.

There are other Armours left. They are all one type of men.

Mr. H. O. Armour, of New York city, the only surviving one of the quintet of notable Armour brothers, will continue to direct the concern's grain business. He is a very able and shrewd man. Messrs. Kirk B. Armour and Charles W. Armour, nephews of the deceased and heads of the late Armour Packing Company which recently consolidated its immense equipment and business with the older concern, are directing personages in the affairs of Armour & Co. Both of these gentlemen have already won their business title to the name which they bear.

There remains the able, carefully selected and perfectly trained staff. The heads of this army of assistants know every detail of the vast and ramified Armour interests and are capable of successfully maintaining the position and the prestige of the business in the fierce competition for trade. Before his death the intuitive mind of P. D. Armour had built in behind every possibility and fortified every vulnerable spot so that he might safely go when the final call came.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Philip Danford Armour was born at Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832, of Connecticut parents, who had moved into New York State. He was christened Danford. The name "Phil" it is said, was stuck to him by his playmates after a bad "nigger" by that name.

He worked hard early and late on his father's farm as a farm boy until seventeen. He then went to school at the Watertown ("Case-nov-in") Academy. He was expelled from school because he took his girl for a drive. He always felt the injustice of this.

The gold fever struck New York State and young Armour at the same time, in 1849. He got the consent of his parents, and at barely eighteen "hamoed" his swag west via Kansas City and over the San Quita trail to the gold coast of California. He made his small "pile" at Folsom, Cal. He ditched among other prospects and furnished water to the washers of the panners of the placer district.

In 1856 he returned with his gold and at once went to Milwaukee, Wis., and joined his friend, Frederick S. Miles, as a partner in the wholesale grocery and commission business. The partnership prospered.

In 1863 young Phil Armour, then thirty-one years of age, joined John Plankinton, of Milwaukee, in the grain transportation business. This later led him and his partner into the pork packing business under the name of Plankinton & Armour.

The civil war was then raging, and the shrewd junior partner, seeing the market conditions ahead, sold everything the firm could handle in pork and got out to the tune of \$2,000,000 net profit.

Mr. H. O. Armour had in (1862) the meantime established a grain commission house in Chicago. To this pork packing was subsequently added.

In 1865 H. O. Armour moved to New York to handle the growing business there and Joseph F. Armour succeeded to the head of H. O. Armour & Co. at Chicago.

In 1875 P. D. Armour replaced his brother "Joe" at Chicago because of the latter's failing health.

Mr. Simon B. Armour, the oldest brother, had, during these years, established the plant at Kansas City.

With the exception of Charles E. Armour, who died in the army in 1863, all six of the Armour brothers were now partners in the Armour business; at the head was Philip. The Armour consolidation does about \$250,000,000 worth of business per year.

Mr. Herman O. Armour is now the only survivor of these notable brothers. The others were Simeon Brooks, born in 1828, who died at Kansas City on March 29, 1899; Andrew Watson, born in 1829, who remained on the farm in Madison County, this State, until 1870, when he went to become the President of the Armour Brothers' Banking Company, of Kansas City, dying there in May, 1892; Charles Eugene, born in 1832, who died in a Union hospital in 1863; Herman Ossian, who was born in 1837, achieved his first successes in Milwaukee and later in Chicago, and since 1862 has had charge of the Armour interests in this city, and Joseph Francis, who was born in 1842, and died in Chicago in 1881.

In 1862 Mr. P. D. Armour married Miss Malvina B. Ogden, of Cincinnati, O. To this union P. D. Armour, Jr., and the surviving son, J. Ogden Armour, were born. P. D. Armour, Jr., died January 29, 1900, at Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. P. D. Armour's health showed its first break in 1898. Colds, complications and hard work overcame the benefits of his trips to Mannheim, Germany, and the end of his eventful life came last Sunday, but not until he had amassed a colossal fortune and arranged the final matters in connection with his many large business enterprises. When the end came he was, in every sense, enabled to say "Amen!" and to depart in peace. His was the most conspicuous personality in American trade life for a quarter of a century.

The Funeral.

Mr. Armour was buried on Wednesday. Private services, simple and impressive, were held at the residence, after which the remains were taken to the Armour Mission. There the body lay in state from noon until two o'clock in the afternoon, thousands of the friends, acquaintances and employees of Mr. Armour viewing the remains during that time.

At the house there was a magnificent floral display, the tender tribute of friends far and near, many of them in foreign lands having cabled their orders of remembrance.

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus officiated at the private and public ceremonies, both of which were marked for their simplicity, consisting of a few hymns, a prayer and a reading from the Bible.

The body was interred in the family plot at Graceland Cemetery.

KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR ILL.

Advices from Kansas City state that Kirkland B. Armour, formerly head of the Armour Packing Co., and a nephew of the late Philip D. Armour, is ill.

CLOSE OF THE GROUT HEARING.

Washington, January 10.—The practical close to-day of the public hearings on the oleomargarine bill has given its friends and opponents a breathing spell for looking over the situation. The friends of the measure have not found so smooth a road as the more sanguine of them expected in the Senate Committee on Agriculture. They insisted on sending the bill to that committee rather than the Committee on Finance, because they believed that they had a safe majority there. Some of the questions which have been put by Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, have been rather disconcerting to the friends of the bill, because these questions have indicated a strong probability that the Senator would join the four Southern Democrats on the committee in opposition to the measure. This would create a hostile majority. The friends of the measure declare that they do not think there will be a disposition to delay action unduly in the committee, and that they would rather accept an adverse report than get none at all. The time is constantly getting briefer, however, before March 4, and the fact is appreciated that the session is not unlikely to end without action by the Senate. The friends of the bill are confident that they can control a majority vote in the Senate, but they understand that this is very far from implying that they can bring the measure to a vote. They are only hoping that the opposition will not undertake to consume time unduly, and that other important measures can be gotten out of the way sufficiently early to give a day or two to the oleomargarine bill.

The constitutional right of Congress to tax an industry to extinction will naturally be an important factor if the bill is debated, as it was when the original oleomargarine bill was proposed fifteen years ago, with its arbitrary tax of five cents per pound. The obvious injustice of such a tax and the stubborn fight made by the oleomargarine interests finally forced a reduction of the tax to two cents, at which it has since remained. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is endorsing the pending bill, with its tax of ten cents per pound on oleomargarine when colored.

The probabilities are not great that the Senate will find time to consider the oleomargarine bill at the present session. The project of Representative Tawney, one of the shrewdest champions of the dairy interests, to attach the bill as an amendment to the revenue reduction bill, is likely to encounter about the same degree of opposition as the attempt to pass the oleomargarine bill independently. Time is slipping away without any report on the revenue reduction bill, and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who practically controls the situation in regard to that measure, is a strong opponent of the oleomargarine bill. He has gone home for a few days and will not be back until next week.—Journal of Commerce.

Cattle and Diptheria.

It has been found that cattle can contract a disease which closely resembles human diptheria. The throat swells and a mucous forms, which usually results in strangulation.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Packinghouse Notes.

An alarm of fire caused excitement among the workmen in Armour & Co.'s fertilizer plant at Center and Forty-third streets Friday evening. The flames were discovered in the drying room, and but for the timely arrival of engine company No. 11 would have destroyed the building. The alarm was turned in just as the thousands of employees were leaving their work, and the engines clanging along Exchange avenue attracted hundreds to the scene. The loss will not exceed \$150.

Nothing further has developed in the report in financial circles that Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, is negotiating for the control of the Canadian meat packing trade. It is not generally believed that Leiter could make any such arrangement, as already American and English interests are very prominent in the Canadian packing industry. The capital of the Ontario packinghouses is very much underestimated in the report current, to say nothing of new deals being on way and others under consideration. It is well understood that the Canadian hog—fed and bred according to Canadian ideas—practically leads the world as a bacon hog, with all due respect to Denmark and Ireland. This fact is well known to our American exporters who cater to the English market and also to the English provision trade, and it is "barely possible that the Canadians themselves are beginning to realize this fact," though it could hardly be expected they would plead guilty to such a charge. When it comes down to a basis of Harris, of Toronto, somebody is up against the cleverest proposition in Canada. Had these supposedly Leiter men been making a deal with Davies, of Toronto, or Laing of Montreal, and about a hundred others, and taking into consideration the London and Liverpool market, the deal would involve a little more than the Chicago Board of Trade scrap that Leiter had. Be that as it may, it would take quite a bunch of money to corral the Canadian packing business, and no end of talent to swing it after the deal was made. It should always be borne in mind that the Canadian packers come very nearly knowing what the London market requires, and also what they can do when it comes to a show-down, aside from the fact that they are a very independent conglomeration and fully capable of appreciating their position in the provision trade. The day of "consignment" with the Canadian packer is an old story—read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by them as well as by numerous old-time American packers. Any time an outsider undertakes to figure up the Canadian packer as not being wide awake to the foregoing facts needs a trip to Hot Springs or Mount Clemens. It takes them a long time to wake up, but when they do wake up they wake up for keeps. Sleep with one eye open and bat the other. We had a sample of one of them in our office the other day, of whom we shall be pleased to say more about later. They come very nearly, to use Charlie McElvey's pet expression, being (city) broke. If what is said of Leiter's intention is correct, there is a whole pile of credit due him for being able to see as far through a two-inch plank as most men. Our old-time friend, William R. Perrin, appreciated the fact that Canada was a good field for packinghouse machinery, and instituted a branch house in Toronto. More of the possibilities of hog packing in Canada later on.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO. 122 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

**CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled
Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at
top prices....**

**Pork Loin, Tenderloins, Trimmings,
Spare Ribs, Hooks, etc.**

Henry J. Seiter, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Board of Trade Notes.

President Warren has sent in his letter of acceptance to Charles L. Raymond, chairman of the caucus which renominated him for president of the board. He reviews the telegraph and bucketshop fight and presents the clearings for five months to show that the business on the board has not suffered since Aug. 1. The clearings aggregate \$20,608,180, compared with \$19,042,130 the same time in 1899. The number of items in 1900, however, was 9,970 less than in 1899.

The injunction restraining the Board of Trade Committee from making a report on President Warren's connection with the Cleveland Telegraph Company is set for a hearing the third week in January. The committee has practically made its report in favor of Warren, but cannot hand it in until the injunction is dissolved.

The Chicago Board of Trade held its annual election of officers Monday. President William S. Warren was re-elected without opposition, and First Vice-President William N. Eckhardt holds over. Edward S. Adams was elected second vice-president by 926 votes. New directors elected and the number of votes received by each are: Fred. W. Smith, 620; Thomas C. Edwards, 546; John L. Fyffe, 543; Harry B. Slaughter, 540; William H. Chadwick, 495. Committee on appeals (to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Chadwick): J. H. Rawleigh, 951 votes; Frederick D. Austin, 802; Alonzo B. Lord, 776; Charles L. Dougherty, 762; John J. Lindman, 680. Committee on Arbitration: Harry B. Shaw, 823; William L. Cobb, 786; Philip H. Schiffin, 630; William G. Sichel, 628; Frank G. Badger, 586. An amendment to the by-laws, by which it requires sixteen votes to elect as a member of the board, instead of ten as now, was carried by a vote of 512 for to 285 against.

Board of Trade memberships are \$2,000 bid net to the seller, or \$2,100 to the buyer. None is offering at this figure.

Railroad Notes.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Wabash were represented at a meeting of the executive officers of western lines in St. Louis, at which the western rate situation was thoroughly discussed. The Chicago Great Western was not represented at this meeting, but no evidence was offered of any disturbance in that direction. It is now stated that freight rates west of the Mississippi were never in better condition than at the present time, and that tariff rates are actually being observed.

Willis E. Gray, who has been succeeded by J. H. Barrett as general superintendent of the Chicago & Alton, has been appointed general manager of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, formerly the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGSEVERY MONTH
BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

The Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton and the Pennsylvania roads have advertised for bids for construction in track elevation work which will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. So far as the Illinois Central and the Pennsylvania are concerned, the work will include the elevation of the complicated network of tracks at Grand Crossing, an undertaking which presents construction as well as engineering difficulties of an unusual character. Ordinances for this work have not yet been prepared. The Chicago & Alton's work will involve the abolition of the Thirty-fifth street viaduct near Halsted street. The ordinance relating to this improvement has already passed the city council. Work will begin about May 1.

The presidents of the Western roads will hereafter meet once a month at some city in the territory of the Western Freight Association lines to discuss the rate situation and take measures to prevent the cutting or manipulation of rates. From time to time the presidents will also meet in New York, as heretofore, with the advisory committee of financiers. The next meeting of the presidents will be held at Milwaukee on the 15th inst.

WOOL TRADE.

The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," in its annual review of the wool situation in the United States, gives the "stocks of wool in the country, exclusive of manufacturers' holdings, as 352,247,389 lbs., as compared with 157,398,879 lbs. a year ago. The stocks in the three principal markets of the United States—Boston, New York and Philadelphia—amount to 185,800,389 lbs., as compared with 113,285,579 lbs. last year. The stocks of wool in Boston are 130,019,084 lbs., as compared with 66,113,743 lbs. last year. This large increase in stocks on hand is accounted for by the comparatively limited demand for wool this year, increased importations of foreign wools, and the fact that only a very small percentage of this year's clip has as yet been disposed of to manufacturers. Wools have been held back to an unusually large extent this year in the country. This is especially true of the fleece-wool sections east of the Mississippi River. The wool production of the country is given as 281,452,437 lbs. Imports of wools into Boston have been 58,723,632 lbs., as compared with 34,372,491 lbs. last year. The sales of wool in the Boston market since Jan. 1 amount to 146,975,100 lbs., as compared with 347,185,776 lbs. last year. In other words, the volume of business has been considerably less than half of that of last year. The year 1900 will pass into history as one of the quietest and most unsatisfactory periods ever experienced in the wool trade. Depression has characterized the situation, both abroad and at home.

A feature of the business of the year has been the increased substitution of cotton for wool, and a preference for the medium or lower grades of wool, as distinguished from the fine grades. As to the business of the past week it has presented but few features of interest calling for special mention. The demand has been as large as was expected in a holiday season, and has run principally to territories, unwashed fleeces, and scoured wools. The sales amount to about 2,500,000 lbs., and represent quite a large number of transactions. Prices, while favoring the buyer, are not sufficiently changed to warrant any general lowering of quotations. A hopeful feeling pervades the trade that with the turn of the year an improved demand for wool will set in, which will have the effect of lifting the market from its present condition of lethargy. This feeling is naturally strengthened by the continued encouraging advices received from abroad.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner,
From John Tredwell & Co., Chicago.)

Chicago, Ill., January 9.

We quote to-day's market on cash meats
f. o. b. Chicago, as follows:

DRY SALT.—Regular ribs, 45 lbs. average, \$7.30; 55 lbs. average, \$7.25; 70 lbs. average, \$7.10; rough ribs, 35 lbs. average, \$7.30; 45 lbs. average, \$7.25; 50 lbs. average, \$7.20; 55 lbs. average, \$7.15; 60 lbs. average, \$7.10; 70 lbs. average, \$7.05; 80 lbs. average, \$7.00; extra short ribs, 35@40 lbs. average, \$7.17½; extra short clears, 35@40 lbs. average, \$7.17½; rib bellies, 25@30 lbs. average, \$7.40; 30@35 lbs. average, \$7.32½; clear bellies, 18@20 lbs. average, \$7.75; 20@25 lbs. average, \$7.55; 25@30 lbs. average, \$7.45; 30@35 lbs. average, \$7.40; regular plates, 6@8 lbs. average, \$6.50; butts, \$5.50; all loose.

MESS PORK.—Old original wts., \$13.50; repacked, 200 lbs., \$13.25; old, old repacked, 200 lbs., \$13.00.

LARD.—Pure tea. basis, 7½¢; compound tea. basis, 5½¢.

Values continue to appreciate with good speculative trading and foreign buying of cash meats and lard. We do not think the domestic cash buyers have followed the advance as yet to any great extent, but appear to be getting interested now. The market looks good for more of an advance.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner
from Joseph Lister.)

Chicago, Ill., January 9.

Butcher fats remain about the same as last quotations; calfskins are as follows: Green from butchers in Chicago, No. 1 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10½¢; No. 2 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 9¢; No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 9½¢; No. 2 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 7¢; deacons, each, 50¢; glues, 4½¢.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from
W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.

With the general markets higher the sellers are naturally firm in their views on the ham market; spot trade is very quiet. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green meats—Hams, 10 to 12 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; 12 to 14 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; 14 to 16 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; 18 to 20 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; skinned, 18 to 20 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; picnics, 6 to 8 lbs., 5½¢; 8 to 10 lbs., 5½¢; N. Y. shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs., 5½@5¾¢; S. P. meats, No. 1 hams, 10 to 12 lbs., 8½¢; No. 1 hams, 12 to 14 lbs., 8½¢; No. 1 hams, 14 to 16 lbs., 8½¢; No. 1 hams, 18 to 20 lbs., 8½¢; No. 2 hams, 10 to 12 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; No. 2 hams, 12 to 14 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; No. 2 hams, 14 to 16 lbs., 8½¢; No. 1 skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; 22 to 24 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; 24 to 26 lbs., 8½@8¾¢; No. 1 picnics, 5 to 6 lbs., 6½@6¾¢; 6 to 8 lbs., 6½@6¾¢; 8 to 10 lbs., 5½@5¾¢; 10 to 12 lbs., 5½¢; N. Y. shoulders,

STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1900, are based upon cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	Jan. 1. 1901.	Dec. 1. 1900.	Jan. 1. 1900.	Jan. 1. 1899.	Jan. 1. 1898.	Jan. 1. 1897.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	10,000	6,000	35,500	42,000	47,000	71,000
Other British ports.....	9,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	11,000	18,000
Hamburg.....	3,500	3,500	12,000	15,000	24,000	40,000
Bremen.....	1,500	1,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	2,500
Berlin.....	2,000	2,500	4,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Baltic ports.....	6,500	5,000	6,000	6,000	3,500	12,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim..	500	500	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Antwerp.....	1,500	1,500	2,500	7,000	20,000	40,000
French ports.....	3,500	4,000	7,000	6,000	9,500	16,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	36,000	31,000	81,000	96,000	123,000	204,500
Afloat for Europe.....	63,000	60,000	75,000	80,000	75,000	55,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	99,000	91,000	156,000	176,000	198,000	259,500
Chicago prime steam.....	44,227	17,092	82,580	74,158	125,946	184,470
Chicago other kind.....	5,723	6,173	11,504	5,186	5,572	6,654
East St. Louis.....	566	568	7,500	10,000	2,370	4,750
Kansas City.....	4,301	3,406	3,179	9,531	6,576	15,488
Omaha.....	2,958	2,960	5,605	3,767	2,240	4,624
New York.....	9,097	7,340	13,015	20,152	19,520	18,660
Total tierces.....	165,872	128,530	279,443	298,794	370,224	494,146

BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.

RECEIPTS FROM CENTERS.

JANUARY 5.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	200	24,000	1,500
Kansas City.....	1,000	7,000	...
Omaha.....	100	8,000	...
St. Louis.....	50	3,000	100

JANUARY 7.

Chicago.....	19,000	38,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha.....	1,000	4,000	5,000
St. Louis.....	4,000	8,500	900

JANUARY 8.

Chicago.....	6,500	43,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	21,000	3,000
Omaha.....	3,000	11,000	8,000
St. Louis.....	2,500	9,500	1,500

JANUARY 9.

Chicago.....	20,000	42,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	11,000	2,000
Omaha.....	3,000	8,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	2,300	8,000	8,000

JANUARY 10.

Chicago.....	8,000	33,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	15,000	2,000
Omaha.....	1,500	8,000	1,000
St. Louis.....	2,000	1,000	500

JANUARY 11.

Chicago.....	2,500	26,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	13,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha.....	2,000	8,000	1,000
St. Louis.....	500	8,500	100

Borden & Selleck Company, 48-50 Lake street, Chicago, manufacture scales for all purposes. Sizes from the smallest market to the largest track scale—all of best quality. They repair all makes of scales and guarantee their work. Call especial attention to their agate bearing galvanized absolutely rust-proof "Stock Yards Scale." See advertisement page. Henry J. Seiter, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the widely known and highly popular dealer in fresh or pickled pork cuts, says, briefly: "Business in my line is good; send in the stuff, that's all." Mr. Seiter has been in the business over twenty years and is in close touch with all the buyers of the particular meats he handles.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Frank Rockefeller denies that he will breed race horses.

E. Rauh & Sons, Indianapolis, Ind., will increase capacity of fertilizer plant.

Milwaukee tanners report that they had an unusually good trade last year.

The Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Col., reports a rapidly increasing business.

The Chicago Iron & Metal Co., 503 Preston avenue, Houston, Texas, handles hides.

The soap factory of Bradshaw Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

The new fertilizer works of Armour & Co., Baltimore, Md., have commenced operations.

A pork packing plant, with a capital of \$150,000, is projected for Weston, Ont., Can.

The Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O., has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

A cargo of dry hides from Buenos Ayres was unloaded at Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn, this week.

The meat cannery of John Agnew, Alberton, Prince Edwards Island, has been closed for the season.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, Ohio, has decided to establish a tallow plant in that city.

Armour & Co. have commenced the erection of a large storage plant in the Terminal yards at East St. Louis.

F. Blumenthal & Co., Wilmington, Del., will build an addition to their morocco factory at a cost of \$100,000.

The guano and phosphate factory of L. E. P. Dennis & Son, Crisfield, Md., was destroyed by fire.

The cold storage warehouse of J. Stirneman, at Winona, Wis., was recently robbed of 140 pounds of butter.

The Croesus Live Stock, Provision & Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$130,000, has been incorporated.

The Franz Bros. Packing Co., Springfield, Ill., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. B. F. and H. P. Franz.

The Thompson-Hall Company, Portland, Me., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated to deal in groceries, fruits and produce.

The new fertilizer plant at Seattle, Wash., is nearly completed. J. A. Elwell, J. G. Givens and H. Luckenback are interested.

The packinghouse plant of Harry West, at Des Moines, Ia., has been sold to F. M. Hubbell, Sons & Co., who will hold it for a tenant.

The butchers at New Orleans, La., who have held meetings with a view to establishing a slaughterhouse, have reached no definite plans.

Packers at the Chicago stockyards are digging artesian wells to obtain their water supply. Swift and Company are sinking one 2,100 feet deep.

The Shaw Packing Co., McKinney, Texas, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by J. L. White, John Shaw, J. P. Burns, William Allen, L. A. Scott and J. W. Fields, all of McKinney.

The annual statement of Swift and Company for 1900 shows the gratifying increase of gross business, as compared with the previous year of about \$10,000,000, making the total for 1900 the sum of \$170,000,000.

The following officers of the new Great Bend, Pa., tannery have been elected: President, Charles Chapot; Vice-President, Frank Chapot; Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. Sands. Capital \$50,000. Work on tannery has commenced.

The Orange County Live Stock and Ranch Co., Orange, Texas, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by A. R. Dillon, Kansas City, Mo.; Albert Barnes, Decatur, Ill.; B. D. Hurd, Des Moines, Ia.; S. M. Scott, Emporia, Kan.; I. A. Scott, Orange, Texas, and W. B. Chambers, Beaumont, Texas.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: John Christian Deal, by William Alten.

New members elected: William H. Way, Henry W. Cooper, Chas. S. Eytinge, Truman H. Miner, H. A. Thissell, Luther M. Werner and W. S. Spader.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers it was resolved that the auction sale of membership certificates fixed for Jan. 16 be postponed at the pleasure of the Board.

Visitors at the Exchange: Wm. Gillespie, London; O. Spaeth, Hamburg; A. F. Read, Montreal; E. H. Reed, Frank Peck, W. H. A. Brown, G. E. Marcy, A. D. Fassett, C. C. Bedell, B. Griffen, T. E. Morford and Walter C. Hatchley, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James B. McMahon, Second Vice-President of the N. K. Fairbank Co., has been in New York through this week. While upon the Produce Exchange floor daily, his host of friends there have taken up a good deal of his time, and it has not been possible to get an extended interview with him concerning commercial affairs. He is, however, quite confident of an exceptionally prosperous business year. Already the usual "January boom" in trading has reached their various well known products. A very large business has been done latterly in cottonseed especially. The higher prices of the lard markets are throwing demands extensively to the compounds, both on European and home account. The compounds are now relatively much lower than usual with

pure lard and attract the attention of buyers. This bears out the prediction we made in the fall months, that the compounds this winter would take remarkably active attention of consumers.

Not Good for Agriculture.

C. K. Howard, formerly of Sioux Falls, S. D., and one of the big cattle men of the State, says that the lands west of the Mississippi are not good for agriculture, but are good for cattle raising.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Jan. 5, 1901, are as follows:

	PORK, BBLs.		Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 5, 1901.
	Week Jan. 5, 1901.	Week Jan. 6, 1900.	
U. Kingdom..	1,835	1,484	13,648
Continent....	150	2,631	4,721
So. & C. Am..	652	210	6,490
West Indies..	2,228	1,082	20,246
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	597	10	1,639
Other countries	150	5	347
Totals.....	5,612	5,422	47,091

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom..	15,911,953	13,464,082	138,308,985
Continent....	558,230	4,642,978	17,873,541
So. & C. Am..	99,543	33,450	1,135,093
West Indies..	130,300	177,925	2,213,775
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	8,000		8,000
Other countries	50,200	35,375	381,300
Totals.....	16,758,226	18,353,810	159,920,694

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom..	4,759,973	5,395,445	54,875,291
Continent....	4,549,888	8,895,384	50,113,450
So. & C. Am..	595,545	199,120	3,845,960
West Indies..	386,370	278,830	4,968,410
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....			25,546
Other countries	160,510	45,820	590,400
Totals.....	10,431,286	14,814,599	114,446,057

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Jan. 5, 1901.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	4,824	6,307,350	5,119,190
Boston.....	500	4,412,100	1,639,525
Portland, Me.		4,085,550	1,183,450
Philadelphia..	125		
Baltimore....	105	1,135,287	1,119,636
Norfolk.....			
N'port News..			1,115,728
New Orleans..	58	30,350	113,875
Montreal.....			
St. John, N.B.		778,389	139,882
Totals.....	5,612	16,758,226	10,431,286

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 5, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Jan. 6, 1900.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	9,418,200	9,106,200	312,000
Ham & bacon, lbs.	159,920,694	141,187,006	18,733,688
*Lard, lbs....	114,446,057	137,289,402

*Decrease, 22,843,435 lbs.

**Genuine
Parchment
Paper**

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this:

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

COPPER IN PRESERVED FOODS.

(Continued from January 5.)


Not one case of injury to health under such circumstances has ever been brought forward, even in prosecutions for selling "coppered" peas as being "injurious to health!" The charge is supported by the allegation "copper is a poison." But people who eat "coppered" vegetables do not consume "copper." The chemical compound of copper they swallow is not copper at all, and they are not injured. Copper has been known and used longer than any other metal, and in its alloys is the most generally used of all metallic substances. It has been in use from prehistoric times, and its dangers, if they existed, must have been known to the ancient and modern world. Yet the ancients are absolutely silent on the subject, and among moderns only a few, almost entirely analysts, declaim to an incredulous public as to dangers which have not been realized. The alleged fraud in so-called "greening" of vegetables is purely imaginary. The copper does not "green" old peas or make them look young. Old yellow peas, when "coppered," still look old and yellow. The quantity of the copper compound present in the amount of artificially-treated vegetables which is occasionally eaten at a meal is only a fraction of the corresponding amount of copper sulphate which physicians prescribe to be taken three times a day for weeks and months continuously. Therefore there is not sufficient ground for the prohibition of the sale of "coppered" vegetables any more than of the innumerable kinds of fruits, vegetables, shell-fish, cereals, mineral waters, wines and animal flesh which naturally contain the metal in some form. If the latter drastic arrangement were attempted, absolute and general starvation would be the inevitable result, so widely is the natural presence of copper in articles of food extended.

This important pronouncement was followed by a discussion among the medical and scientific men present. Professor Brown considered that the "copper fallacy" had lived too long; Mr. Richardson asserted that Dr. Hime had certainly made out a good case against the theory of copper poisoning; and Dr. Sutherland, of the Technical College, pointed out that even persons who had swallowed coppers, thereby bringing copper in contact with the human system, had not suffered any injurious results. An excellent suggestion, in view of the merits of the paper, was made by Professor W. H. Perkin, and indorsed by the meeting, that Dr. Hime should place his evidence and researches before the Parliamentary committee on food preservatives. We hope he will do so, and that the result of his valuable experiences will have the effect of modifying, if not entirely preventing, vexatious prosecutions against grocers for selling preserved green peas and such like articles in the condition in which their customers and the public require the goods to be supplied.—The London Grocers' Gazette.

(In this, as with all extraneous accompaniments of foods, make a limit as to amount of preservatives, coloring matter, etc. Have the fact stated on the label; then those who do not desire such can let it alone. There is too much misinformation on these subjects already existing, and opinions like the above do much to remove this.—Ed. N. P.)

Answers to Correspondents.

CHAS. XX.—Good tallow is seldom a product of poor material. While this is true to a great extent, yet the grade of a tallow may be raised frequently by the application of simple and effective treatments, which we will



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Pure Flake Graphite,

THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.

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Selling Feed Water Heaters BY MAIL is our specialty.
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This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

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 MANUFACTURERS
 91 Liberty Street, New York.

furnish you if you so desire. The process will not work on all tallows, but if the grade of the material is not too poor, it may be raised considerably. In this way a much better price is obtained for the finished material and a substantial profit made by the treatment.

F. J. A., TOLEDO, O.—Sterilizing milk has the effect of destroying many noxious germs present. While the process affects somewhat the physical characteristics, yet it is beneficial in a great many respects. We can furnish you the process in full if you want it. Many germs of disease are prevented from producing harmful effects on the body when infected or diseased milk is thus treated.

C. A., OLYMPIA.—Gelatin and isinglass are two distinct things, the first being derived from animal products, the second from fish. Although they physically resemble each other, there is a marked distinction between them. The uses of each are too numerous to give in these columns. By referring to our book on the Manufacture of Glue and Gelatin, you will there obtain much valuable information upon this and other allied subjects.

SUBSCRIBER, HAMBURG, GER.—Corn oil has many uses in the commercial world and the manufacture of this article is becoming a very large industry. Among the many uses are soapmaking and to some extent as an oil for paints. Although somewhat akin to cottonseed oil, its uses are entirely distinct from those of that product. Each has its respective field, and there is plenty of room for both articles in the various industrial channels.

"TANK WATER."—(1) We have answered your inquiry by mail with full particulars as to your individual case. (2) Concentrated tankage contains around 16 per cent. of ammoniates, the percentage depending largely upon the amount of moisture present in the finished product.

BROKER, MEMPHIS, TENN.—The most recent rules of the New York Produce Exchange applying to your query are as follows: Rule 3, Sec. II. A tank car of cottonseed oil shall be considered at not less than 125 barrels nor more than 150 barrels. Differences in weight, either in excess or shortage on tank cars shall be settled at the market price on the day of shipment, B/L to determine time of shipment. Sec. III. A tank car for settlement purposes shall be 125 barrels. Rule 4. Tares shall be tested, if required, by either buyer or seller, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels, to be taken

indiscriminately from the lot. Allowances shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel.

TIMOTHY D. R.—(1) Cracklings are frequently made into either chicken food or into the fertilizer material azatine. Cracklings, as a rule, contain a very large proportion of fat and to obtain the same may be tanked to obtain it or recooked with chemicals. It is all a matter of dollars and cents which disposition you make of them. (2) Our price for determining the fat in this material is \$3. A two-pound average sample will be sufficient.

Cottonseed Oil Wanted Everywhere.

The New York "Commercial" of January 9 says:

A comprehensive display of the American Cotton Oil Co.'s manufactures, consisting of crude and refined oils, cottonseed cake, meal, hulls, linters, soap, etc., was made at the Paris Exposition, for which the Grand Prix d'Honneur was awarded.

A representative of a large oil concern, in speaking yesterday of the tendency on the part of some mills to ship their product abroad in inferior coverings, said: "The high prices of cottonseed have often forced the crushers to economic methods which are injurious to all concerned. In their endeavors to save, many mills buy all kinds of barrels, without regard to their fitness. The barrels are either of poor material, cheaply constructed or so old as to be practically worthless, and yet certain companies are constantly employing such coverings.

"The consequence of such a policy is general dissatisfaction; some barrels are wrecked in transit from handling and their contents prove total losses, while claims for shortage are made from others. Poor coverings have hurt the export trade, and foreigners have come to the conclusion that they would rather pay a higher price for oil in good barrels than a less price for inferior covered oil.

"Speaking for our firm, I can truthfully say it pays us to sell our product in the best and strongest barrels obtainable, and time and time again we have been given the preference on this account alone, not to mention the fact that we consider our oil of a very superior character."

Firms seen yesterday said they were looking forward to a large business in 1901.

Northwest Cattle Trade.

Fred J. Stinson, manager of the North-West Cattle Co., says that the Canadian cattle trade was exceptionally good last year.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.

(Continued from January 5.)

The consumption of wool in this country has always been relatively large. Prior to the beginning of the factory era, however, consumption averaged not more than 3 pounds per capita of population. Fifty years ago the requirement had risen to 4 pounds. As wealth increased and styles of fabrics multiplied, the uses of wool enlarged, until, at the present time, with velvet tapestries for the home and luxuries in worsted for its presiding genius, the requirement per head has risen to about 8 pounds. No other people use so much wool, as also none use so much cotton. The wool of the world will scarcely suffice for 2 pounds annually for each of its inhabitants. Our rate of consumption has doubled in half a century, but it has not increased in the last ten years and may not increase in the future.

About two-thirds of our present mill consumption is supplied from domestic sheep, and a larger proportion very soon will be, as numbers of sheep are rapidly increasing. Including imported manufactures, the domestic supply is now fully half the entire consumption of wool products and promises soon to be two-thirds. Between 1880 and 1890 the proportion of domestic wool was larger, being nearly six-tenths of all needed. In value the proportion was still larger, the imported wools for manufacture being mostly of a much lower quality, largely used for blankets and carpets. There should be no difficulty in so enlarging the domestic supply as to meet the requirements of consumption of nearly all the cloths, worsteds, knit goods, and at least the better class of carpets. The only practical limitation of a full supply of everything is from economic causes.

We have already nearly all the improved breeds of the world, and a great variety of the climates and grasses of the world. If we do not produce much of the finest Saxony wool it is because heavier fleeces are more profitable. Wool of this class has compared favorably with the finest ever produced in Saxony, and flocks of this class are still in existence, some of the finest being in Washington County, Pa. Our Mexican sheep yield a typical carpet wool, but crossed with the Merino a heavier fleece of more valuable wool is produced, and growers find profit in the improvement. When we produce 500,000,000 pounds or more of domestic wool, some of the coarsest fleeces and the least valuable pieces of sorted fleeces can supply the material for the better class of carpets, and the coarsest of the wools of lower civilization and unimproved agriculture may be received, under proper safeguards, to supplement the wants of the carpet industry.

For strength and durability American wools are unsurpassed, and make more durable clothing than the average product of any other nation. In this respect they are superior to Australian wools, which suffer loss of strength from the effects of a hot and dry climate. The flocks of those colonies have been recruited from American Merinos largely, and of late many are crossed with English Lincolns and other breeds to meet the demands of fashion for lustrous wools. This in part, but mainly the light shrinkage, owing to the smaller quantity of grease to be eliminated, makes the higher prices of Australian wool as compared with heavy-shrinking Merino wool. The method of marketing, sorting by the skirting process, has also added much to prices of these wools for ten years past. American sheep have long been appreciated abroad. As early as 1851, at the London World's Exhibition, four prize medals were given to American sheep, and at the Hamburg International Exhibition of 1863, in competition with representatives of the fin-

EXHAUST FANS

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FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

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BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

est flocks of Europe, two first-class premiums were awarded to Merinos from Vermont. Ever since then our American Merinos have been drafted into the service of countries in wool-growing development, notably in the Australian colonies and in South America.

(To be continued.)

CUDAHY'S GREAT RECORD.

The Cudahy Packing Co., after a strong and successful business career, enters the twentieth century with the following magnificent record:

Packinghouse plants at South Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City and Los Angeles.	
Daily capacity, hogs.....	12,000
Daily capacity, cattle.....	4,500
Daily capacity, sheep.....	7,000
Total kill, 1899—Hogs.....	1,462,519
Total kill, 1899—Cattle.....	370,411
Total kill, 1899—Sheep.....	400,566
Ground property, acres.....	92
Floor area in buildings, acres.....	269
Cold storage area in building, acres.....	93
Total distributive sales.....	\$47,673,000
Total payroll, packinghouse.....	\$2,250,000
Total payroll, office.....	\$350,000
Number of employees, packinghouse.....	4,500
Number of employees, office.....	275
Number of traveling salesmen.....	125
Number of branch houses.....	70
Number of consignees.....	65
Total number of cars shipped daily.....	110
Average number of cars of supplies received daily.....	35
Daily capacity, boxes soap.....	1,000
Total make, soap, 1900, pounds.....	21,000,000
Daily capacity, boxes of chewing gum, packages, per day.....	24,000
Total make extract of beef, 1900, pounds.....	125,000
Total number refrigerator cars.....	800
Total number of tank cars.....	25
Total make of tin meat cans, 1900.....	12,000,000
Total make of tin lard and oil cans, 1900.....	3,000,000
Total make of pork, all kinds, bbls.....	21,741
Total make of beef, all kinds, bbls.....	18,567

Total make of lard, lbs.....	50,000,000
Total purchase of lard, other packers, lbs.....	3,500,000
Total make of dry salted meats, lbs.....	97,507,400
Total make of sweet pickled meats, lbs.....	67,000,000
Total make of canned meats, lbs.....	17,500,000
Total make of smoked meats, lbs.....	63,000,000
Total make of sausages, lbs.....	13,000,000
Total make of glue, lbs.....	3,500,000

The above showing is one of which any great plant should well be proud.

At the company's Sioux City plant alone 500,000 hogs were killed, and John J. Murphy, head buyer, anticipates the handling of 1,000,000 hogs at this plant during the first year of the twentieth century. The number killed last year, however, were fifty per cent. more than the plant ever killed before the Cudahys took hold of it.

The company's business is extending in every direction, and at least one more big plant is contemplated.

Chicago's Grocery Business.

Chicago did a wholesale grocery trade of \$85,000,000 in 1899 and \$93,500,000 worth last year; an increase of \$8,500,000. This increment is about 10 per cent. and leaves a gratifying percentage to the good of trade after deducting the natural increase from the excess needed for the increase in population.

St. Paul Receipts.

The totals of receipts at the Union Stockyards, South St. Paul, for the year are: Hogs received, 500,465; cattle, 176,715; calves, 44,548; sheep, 490,043; horses, 26,089; cars, 17,231. In each case there were big gains over last year. Shippers received about \$6,000,000.

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Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



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Price \$3.00 per Copy.

THIS BOOK IS FILLED WITH MATTER OF RARE VALUE TO THE TRADE.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtainment of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to press-room appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.

n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.

o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.

COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

The National Provisioner

150 Nassau Street, New York City.

424 Rialto Building, Chicago.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION

At Salt Lake City, Utah, January
14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 1901.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Programme Committee.

A. E. De Rieles, Chairman, Colorado; Dr. Charles Gresswell, Colorado; Bruce McCullough, Nebraska; A. C. Halliwell, Illinois; Mortimer Levering, Indiana; Maurice K. Parsons, Utah; Frank R. Gooding, Idaho.

Monday, January 14, 1901.

Meeting Executive Committee National Live Stock Association at Knutsford Hotel, at 2 p. m.

Tuesday, January 15, 1901.

10 a. m.: Band concert, Assembly Hall.
10.30 a. m.: Convention called to order.
Invocation by Bishop Orson F. Whitney, Salt Lake City.
Address of welcome, Hon. Heber M. Wells, Governor of Utah.
Address of welcome, Hon. Geo. Buckle, President of the City Council.
Response, Hon. R. M. Allen, Nebraska.
Roll call and approval of list of delegates.
11.30 a. m.: Fourth annual address of the President, Hon. John W. Springer, of Colorado.

Recess.

1.30 p. m.: Band concert.
2 p. m.: Annual report of the Executive Committee.
Annual report of the Secretary, Charles F. Martin.
Consideration of reports and action thereon.
Introduction and reference of resolutions.
Consideration of resolutions.
4 p. m.: Five-minute addresses by delegates from States and Territories regarding the condition of the live stock industry in their respective States.
5 p. m.: Adjournment.

Tuesday Evening.

Grand formal reception by the Governor of Utah and staff, assisted by ladies of Salt Lake City, at the Knutsford Hotel.

Wednesday, January 16, 1901.

9 a. m.: Convention assembles.
Introduction and reference of resolutions.
Reports of committees.
Consideration of resolutions.
10 a. m.: Address, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City.
11 a. m.: Address, "Benefits of Horse Shows to the Horse Industry," Mr. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kansas.
11.20 a. m.: Address, "Our National Wealth in Live Stock," Hon. L. G. Powers, Washington, D. C.
11.40 a. m.: Address, "Humane Treatment of Live Stock while in Transit," Mr. J. L. Pennington, Fort Worth, Texas.

Recess.

1.30 p. m.: Concert by band.
2 p. m.: Consideration of resolutions.
2.20 p. m.:

THE GROUT BILL.

Question introduced by address from Col. John F. Hobbs, editor National Provisioner, New York City, N. Y., author of the following resolution:

"Whereas, oleomargarine—sometimes called butterine—is made entirely from products of the live stock and cotton farm, being composed solely of percentages of the finest oil of the calf fat of the steer, a rich neutral oil from the leaf lard of the hog, pasteurized cream of the dairy cow, and 'butter oil,' the finest product of the selected cotton seed, and
"Whereas, the above farm-grown ingredients have been combined in the above edible condiment, which is the virtual equivalent of creamy butter, and a cheaper article of food for the poorer classes of our people, and

"Whereas, the chief food experts and chemists of the world have publicly pronounced oleomargarine to be perfectly pure, clean, nutritious and wholesome as an article of diet, and

"Whereas, oleomargarine alone takes the above grade of oils mentioned and the manufacture of it enhances the price of these specially made products of the farm, and, therefore, enhances the market value of the beeves, hogs and seed from which the raw substances are taken, and

"Whereas, anything which will cripple or destroy the market for oleomargarine will inflict a distinct and unjust injury to the live stock and cotton growing interests of this country, and

"Whereas, an organized effort is now being made to kill the oleomargarine industry through a measure before Congress, known as the Grout Bill, by taxing colored oleomargarine ten cents per pound—the great bulk of dairy butter itself being artificially colored;

"Resolved, that we, the National Live Stock Association of the United States, now in convention assembled, strongly protest against the passage of this bill and against such pernicious class legislation because of its un-American principles and because of the discrimination it gives to the dairy cow as against the hog, the beef steer and the cotton planting industry of this country.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to each Senator in Congress and that the members of this association use every effort to defeat the Grout Bill, or any other measure which will tend to injure or destroy the oleomargarine industry."

"The Buttered Side of the Question," Hon. D. W. Wilson, editor, Elgin Dairy Report, Elgin, Ill.

3.20 p. m.: Address, Establishing Breeds of Cattle, or In-Breeding," Hon. Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky.

3.50 p. m.: Address, "Benefits Derived from Annual Live Stock Census," Mr. C. W. Pugh, Phoenix, Arizona.

Live Stock Census Resolution.

"Whereas, a complete and reliable census of the live stock of the United States has just been completed, giving full details as to classification and furnishing a basis for the gathering of vital statistics on the western range regarding this important industry, and

"Whereas, the stockmen of the country unanimously desire that the statistics regarding live stock on the range be gathered and published annually or semi-annually, and other information secured regarding the variable conditions affecting this important industry; and

"Whereas, conditions are now such that said information can readily be secured and published by the government, the same as statistics regarding cereals are now handled; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to personally wait upon the Secretary of Agriculture and present this matter to him, urging that he at once inaugurate a system in his department that will result in securing this information and publishing the same for the benefit of the industry, and if upon investigation it shall be found that such procedure is impossible because of a lack of appropriation or legal authority, the said committee is hereby given authority to prepare and present a bill to Congress which will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the desires of the stockmen; and in the event of the necessity for preparing such a bill, said committee is directed to use every effort to have same enacted into law.

4.10 p. m.: Address, "American Live Stock and Dressed Meat Export Trade," Mr. Levi B. Doud, Illinois.

5 p. m.: Adjournment.

Wednesday Evening.

Convention concert in the famous Mormon Tabernacle by the greatest choir on the globe. Five hundred trained voices, assisted by Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Edwards, soprano; Mr. T. S. Ashworth, tenor; Miss Arvilla Clark, contralto; Mr. H. S. Ensign, baritone; Mr. W. C. Clive, violinist; Mr. J. J. McClellan, organist; Mr. Evan Stephens, manager and conductor; Mr. J. J. McClellan, accompanist, and the Convention Orchestra.

Thursday, January 17, 1901.

9 a. m.: Concert by band.

9.30 a. m.: Introduction and reference of resolutions.

Reports of committees.

Consideration of resolutions.

Special order of business.

10.15 a. m.: Address, "What the Press Has Done for the Live Stock Industry," Hon. C. C. Goodwin, Salt Lake City.

10.45 a. m.: Address, "The American Saddle Horse and the Assessment Classification of Live Stock," Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.

11.15 a. m.: Address, "Necessities Required in Army Horses," Hon. R. S. Hindekoper, Washington, D. C.

11.35 a. m.: Address, "Relation of Irrigation to the Live Stock Industry," Mr. George H. Maxwell, Chicago.

12 m.: Address, "The Work of Agricultural Colleges," Prof. F. B. Linfield, Logan, Utah.

Recess.

1.30 p. m.: Band concert.

2 p. m.: Reports of special committees.

2.15 p. m.: Special order of business—Report of special committee on land leasing, appointed by order of third annual convention, held at Fort Worth, Texas, followed by discussion—

Question: "Should the United States Lease the Public Domain?"

Affirmative: Col. John P. Irish, California.

Negative: Hon. John M. Carey, Wyoming.

To be followed by general discussion and vote on the report of the committee.

5 p. m.: Adjournment.

Thursday Evening.

7.30 p. m.: Illustrated lecture on grasses, in Assembly Hall, by Mr. R. C. Judson, Oregon; interspersed with musical selections and superb singing by noted artists.

Friday, January 18, 1901.

9 a. m.: Concert by band.

9.30 a. m.: Reports of committees.

Consideration of resolutions.

10 a. m.: Election of new Executive Committee.

10.20 a. m.: Address, "Brief Review of What the Bureau of Animal Industry is Doing for the Stockmen," Dr. V. A. Norgaard, Washington, D. C.

10.40 a. m.: Address, "Problems in Handling Large Sheep Interests," Mr. A. J. Knollin, Soda Springs, Idaho.

11 a. m.: Address, "Range Sheep and Their Improvement," Hon. John C. Mackay, Salt Lake City, Utah.

11.20 a. m.: Address, "Evolution of Transportation," Hon. Marvin Hughitt, President Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

11.40 a. m.: Address, "Alaskan Meat Trade and Its Requirements," Mr. Charles H. Frye, Seattle, Washington.

Recess.

1.30 p. m.: Band concert.

2 p. m.: Report of Executive Committee on election of officers.

2.15 p. m.: Address, "Live Stock Exchanges and Their Relation to the Producer," Mr. Geo. B. Van Norman, Chicago, Ill.

2.30 p. m.: Address, "The Relation of the Western Banker to the Western Stockman," Mr. B. F. White, Dillon, Montana.

2.50 p. m.: Address, "Cattle Paper and Changing Conditions of the Live Stock Trade," Mr. Richard Nash, Illinois.

3.15 p. m.: Short addresses by prominent visitors on invitation from the President, on "The Live Stock Industry and Its Future."

4 p. m.: Selection of next place of meeting.

Final reports of committees and consideration of resolutions.

Unfinished business.

Final adjournment.

Friday Evening.

Stockmen's smoker, under auspices of the Elks, at Christensen's Hall.

"Adieu."

(Continued on page 37.)

SWIFT'S

Western Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
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Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
New York

Swift and Company

His Blushes Gave Him Away.

There was some excitement at Swift and Company's general offices, 32 Tenth avenue, corner Thirteenth street, a few days ago. R. D. Evans, the urbane and handsome assistant to General Manager Edwards, disappeared and then reappeared "by twos." It gradually leaked out among the boys that he had become a benedict and his bashfulness gave it dead away. So he owned up that he had run over to Chicago and married beautiful Miss Margaret E. Burns, whom he met at a Chautauqua circle or some other talker circle, and he induced her to take one heart of the Swift equipment.

Mr. Evans is a sterling young man, tall,

graceful, brainy and quick, but he is puzzled as to how the boys got on to it. Well, he was so subdued and bashful after his return that a mule could have guessed it first time. No one of his confreres knew a thing about it and some feared that he was ill. Even Mr. Edwards didn't let the little rumor dove out.

If any one smiles the new benedict blushes and asks "What's the matter?" He is being congratulated. The bride and groom are living in New York.

Some one whispers, "They twain shall be one."

"Which one?" inquires another.

"Can't you let up on a fellow?" says R. D.

E. He is popular and all wish the bride and groom well.

U. S. TREASURY DECISIONS.

Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 7, 1901:

The merchandise consisted of tanned, but unfinished sheepskins, which were returned by the local appraiser as "leather not specially provided for." Duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 438 of the Act of July 24, 1897. The importer claimed said merchandise was dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of said paragraph as "skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished."

The protest was overruled, as the evidence showed that the articles in question were not skins for morocco.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

HEARING ON GROUT BILL.

Schell's Proposition.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Charles E. Schell, of Cincinnati, appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day and made an argument in opposition to the Oleomargarine bill. He represented the Ohio Butterine Co., of Cincinnati; the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Kansas City; the Union Dairy Co., of Cleveland, O., and a number of farmers and consumers. He urged that the same tests be applied to oleomargarine as to butter, and said the oleomargarine makers and dealers were entirely willing to submit to these. He charged the butter makers with seeking an unfair advantage in the pending bill.

D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., representing the Cotton Growers' Association of the South, explained some of the interests of the cottonseed oil men in the bill, saying that the destruction of the oleomargarine business would mean a serious loss to them, as about 200,000 barrels of refined cottonseed oil is used annually in making oleomargarine, and the demand is increasing.

William Person, of Amon & Person, of Jersey City, wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, addressed the committee at some length. His remarks in part follow:

"I am bold to assert that in the period between 1925 and 1950 there will be no milk available for the making of butter, which, of course, would be a great hardship provided you and your successors do not tax butterine out of existence.

"You may smile at the gloomy outlook, yet it is a fair prophecy to say that if the present rate of increase of population is maintained, with the estimated shortage of the cow supply, the supply of milk in the coming years will all be required for table purposes and invalids.

"In confirmation of this I may cite Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who stated a short time ago that there were 10,000,000 fewer cattle in this country than there were ten years ago. Butter, the best of it, is now retailing at twenty-eight to thirty cents a pound, and in some instances double and treble these figures, when sold under the mark.

"Consider the prices of the poor man's butter, which under a name designed to hinder its sale, steadily and continuously sells at a much lower price, to the everlasting credit of the little French chemist who first evolved it from the fat of the steer and gave to the commerce of the United States an added impetus and value.

"In further confirmation of the proposition that the supply of cows for milk will not keep pace with the increase in population, the increased demand for milk in the cities has already caused a tremendous decrease in the production of butter in all the Eastern and Middle States.

"Milk, instead of butter, is going from the farms to the consumers to such an extent that statistics of the railroads, known as milk roads, will show that the average haul of milk has doubled, and, in some instances, trebled in the past ten or fifteen years.

Butter to Be a Luxury.

"In twenty-five years butter will be a luxury and butterine more of a necessity than it is even now. Congress should remove all tax on oleomargarine and permit the farmer to work up his milk with the materials which are also raised on the farm and which go to make oleomargarine, and so render him independent of the creameries, which are rapidly going into a monopoly or trust, paying what they like for the milk or cream they buy on the farm of the producers.

"To a layman it would seem that oleomargarine is no more an object of Federal taxation than any other of the thousand of food products original and simulated, all of which are susceptible of proper control by State laws.

"In disposing of this feature of the question let me ask if it is not crowding the mourners pretty closely, especially in districts where butter is not made, to compel their residents to pay tribute to the general government.

"It is constantly asserted by those behind this bill that it is in the interest of the 'poor farmer.' If so, I oppose this bill as a farmer myself.

Milk Pays a Good Profit.

"Milk from my farm pays me much better than any other product of it, and this proposition applies to every other farmer of the country.

"Far from injuring the farmer, oleomargarine manufacture can be made a positive benefit to him. If oleomargarine could be manufactured in all the States a more profitable market for milk would be gained, as the milk producer would have another purchaser for his produce, besides the milk dealer and the creamery man.

"I am sure that the efforts being made by the butter interests, if rigidly directed toward a mutual understanding and purpose to protect the rights of the opposing sides, would be promptly and effectively met by the butterine or oleomargarine advocates."

Labor Leader Talks.

J. F. McNamee, of Columbus, O., representing the locomotive engineers and the trades and labor organizations generally, submitted as a part of his argument the resolutions of several hundred labor organizations of the country against the bill and claimed that organized labor is opposed to it because it would prohibit the manufacture of what is claimed to be a necessary food product to the laboring man.

He contended that it ought to be the right of the consumer to purchase any article he desires if it is not injurious to health.

He compared the efforts of the butter makers to restrict the manufacture of oleomargarine to an imaginary effort on the part of the proprietors of stone quarries to prevent the manufacture of brick. The one, he asserted, would be as reasonable as the other.

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture Henry A. Kraacke, of New York, was heard, advocating the passage of the bill.

Bill Doomed.

The Oleomargarine Bill, it is said by Senators who ought to know, will not pass that body at this session, as has been maintained by The National Provisioner. The few strenuous advocates of the measure will try to get it in at the Senate on an appropriation, but this or any indirect method of bringing about its passage will doubtless be frustrated.

Clearing Reservation of Cattle.

It is reported from Anadarko, Indian Territory, that Indian Agent Randlett is clearing the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. Under the terms of their lease, the cattlemen must leave upon ninety days' notice. This notice is being given, and the large herds will soon be on the move. Most of the cattle will be shipped to the market and sold. The owners of some of the herds will seek new pastures in the Panhandle country of Texas and other localities, but the bulk of the cattle now pastured on these rich lands will be taken to the slaughter pens.

THE EXCELLENCE OF OLEOMARGARINE IN THE HOSPITAL DIET.

BY G. ALDER BLUMER,

Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.

(In the "New York Evening Post.")

While it is true, as stated in your editorial on the Oleomargarine Bill, that "the day when bills were passed or defeated according to their merits has gone by," it may not be out of place to record an instructive personal experience that has a bearing upon your argument in so far as it removes the mask of hypocrisy from the farmer and reveals him in all the nakedness of his selfish attitude toward a most valuable article of food.

A few years ago, during my medical superintendency of the Utica State Hospital, my attention was called to a butterine manufactured by a well known Western firm. At the time the hospital was paying a good price for wretched butter, and, finding that a vastly more palatable and equally nutritious article could be purchased at less cost, I did not scruple to make the choice that common sense dictated. Nurses and patients were delighted. "Where did that delicious butter come from?" was the frequent question—its source having been kept a secret until all had unequivocally committed themselves to a favorable verdict.

Of course, it was but a day or two before the Dairy Commission got wind of the purchase. Thereupon, the superintendent's crime against the dependent insane of the State was exploited under an attractive alliterative caption in the public prints. Governor Flower made the purchase the text of a special message to the Legislature, urging the immediate passage of a law that should prohibit the use of oleomargarine in State institutions. This was done. Agricultural societies passed denunciatory resolutions.

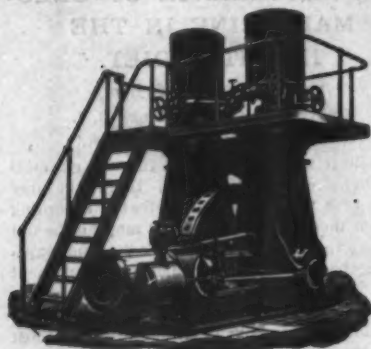
But retribution came swiftly in an unexpected way. One honest and intelligent farmer, who had opposed the resolution on the ground that the dairyman but met with his deserts when his carelessness in butter-making made competition easy and profitable, procured a sample of the butterine that the Utica hospital was then using. Soon the man who had made the stage thunder at the farmers' meeting and moved the resolution visited the contrary-minded neighbor. Their talk was about their recent action and my butterine, and when indignation had reached its maximum pitch, the host, under the guise of getting an opinion from a recognized expert in dairy products, said: "I would like your judgment, Mr. So-and-So, on these three samples of butter. This is from such and such place, this from Mr. Blank's dairy, and that"—pointing to the butterine—"well, I don't know positively where that did come from." The samples were tested, and, lo, the man who erstwhile had shown so fine a frenzy declared his verdict that the butterine was by all odds the finest butter.

To relate this tell-tale experience is too strong a temptation for human flesh to withstand at this particular juncture in the unsavory history of oleomargarine legislation.

Indians in Cattle Business.

Twelve thousand head of cattle are wintering on the Rosebud Indian reservation, near Deadwood, S. D., by permission of the government. Fifty cents per head was collected and turned over to the government.

Many of the Indians are raising cattle, the government starting each with a small herd. Each Indian is given a brand number, and he is not allowed to sell stock for beef without permit. He can sell to the government at market prices.



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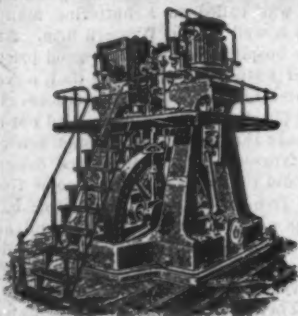
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WINTERING YOUNG CATTLE.

The wintering of yearlings has to be carefully done. They need close attention and good care. At no time in the animal's life may they be more easily spoiled than when taken in for the first winter feeding. They need rather more nourishing food than older animals. They may also be changing teeth during the winter, and that has to be watched and suitable provision made for well cut food. The food for the whole stock is cut and mixed. Corn cut moderately green, shocked and housed when dry enough, is used for part of the ration, while chaff or cut straw makes up the coarse food. This is fed twice a day—at 6 in the morning and 5 at night. At noon a ration of roots is given, and these are sliced only for animals teething. With the coarse fodder is the corn, at least fairly well matured. For the yearlings, instead of the straw, cut rye or clover hay is substituted twice a week or oftener, as may be required. As the winter advances the supply of dried corn becomes exhausted and silage is substituted for that part of the ration, and with it is used a small feed of chopped oats two parts, bran or shorts two parts and chopped peas one part. This is sprinkled upon the coarse fodder at the afternoon feed. As the winter advances and springtime comes nearer, the roots, which have been white or yellow turnips in the fall and swedes by about Christmas time, merge into mangels, which are best in the springtime. The roots generally last till there is fairly good grazing, which will be from the 10th to the 15th of May. During the summer if pasture is bare care is taken to supplement with other feed, or such soiling crops as have already been mentioned in the feeding of the younger stock. The fall feeding of yearlings applies to those two years old, except that if these are to be finished for beef in the fall they are given the best of the pasture and a more liberal allowance of chopped feed. They

are put into the stables earlier than the younger cattle, and fed more liberally of chopped grains and oil cake. The grains grown on the farm are first consumed as being the most economical, but if more be needed oil cake is an excellent finishing food. In the mixed grain ration as feeding time advances the chopped oats may be increased as well as the chopped peas, and the bran reduced. So much has to be left to the careful feeder, who has to treat each animal according to its special needs, that unless a careful weighing is made of the food consumed, the expense can only be estimated. Such a careful weighing of food consumed is too expensive for the ordinary farmer, and is usually left for the experimental station. Unless compiled with care, any guess of value is only misleading and is not to be attempted. It has been found that where animals can be fed in loose boxes with plenty of room to move about they do better and make faster gains in weight than when tied up. During the period in which the animals are housed, they are out once every day for water, which is pumped by windmill into a tank in the yard. If plenty of roots are fed it is found that feeding cattle will hardly touch water. Salt is provided and may be fed with food as well as put within reach. A feeding steer will require from three and a half to four and a half ounces of salt per day, while one ounce is sufficient for a horse of the same weight. The brush and curry-comb are very useful, and while short of straw for bedding purposes the cattle are much better for careful cleaning and good grooming, and it pays to have it done as frequently as time will permit.—Ottawa (Canada) Bulletin.

The Badger Brass Mfg. Co., of Kenosha, Wis., have just installed a No. 1 Special Cross Oil Filter, purchased from the Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio.

JOHN R. ROWAND,
MANUFACTURER OF

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Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons, Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

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Consultation and expert services.
Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine, Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—The Continental Creamery Co. will establish headquarters at Salina, Kan.

—The Kampeska Dairy Co., Kampeska, S. D., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated by C. C. Reccord, E. D. Wheelock, A. Davidson, J. J. Purcell and L. H. Craft.

—E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y., will erect a large cold storage warehouse.

—Job Emmons, Lima, N. Y., will open general produce store.

—Thomas Martin & Sons, Merrill, Ore., are contemplating the erection of creamery.

—C. M. Elaposs, of Portland, Ore., will locate a creamery at Eugene, Ore.

—The Garde Hotel, New Haven, Conn., will put in an ice-making plant.

—Work has commenced on the ice factory at Port Gibson, La.

—A company organized to manufacture condensed milk has been formed at Grass Lake, Mich.; capital \$100,000. Officers: Franklin Dwelle, President; E. J. Foster, Vice-President; D. Hellier, Secretary; J. W. Knight, Treasurer.

—The Consumers' Ice Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000, has been incorporated. H. H. Dyer, agent, 828 Broad street.

—Henry Van Ryn, Glenwood, Wis., will erect cheese factory.

—The Uintah Creamery, Vernal, Utah, has been incorporated; capital \$7,500. President, T. C. McNeill; Secretary, W. H. Sidoway.

—E. L. Baker is trustee of fund for building refrigerating plant at Adrian, Mich. Work has commenced.

—The Tioga Dairy Co., Tioga Centre, N. Y., capital \$3,500, has been incorporated.

—An ice plant for Stockton, Cal., is contemplated.

—The Brazil Ice & Cold Storage Co., Brazil, Ind., has commenced construction of a new brewery.

—A. B. Rains is organizing a stock company to build an ice factory at Columbia, Tenn.

—Elbridge Gerry & Co., Danbury, Conn., will add provisions and fruit to their stock.

—The Standard Refrigerator Co., Cohoes, N. Y., capital \$13,000, has been incorporated by W. E. and B. P. Burton and H. Frost, all of Cohoes.

—The Locust Leaf Creamery, Brownsville, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

MECHANICAL DRAFT AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Within the past few years there has sprung up a decided sentiment in favor of forced or induced draft in land installations. The fitness of this form of draft for marine work, where tall chimneys are to be avoided, is readily conceded, and following the precedent there established, the use of mechanical draft is extending to stationary plants.

Natural draft depends upon the difference in temperature between the gases inside and outside the chimney, and is greater accordingly as the smoke and gas from the furnace pass out in a more highly heated state. But this entails a great loss of heat which might otherwise be used to better advantage. True, the introduction of an economizer into the flue space has the effect of absorbing some of this excess heat and returning it to the boiler through the water. Yet even the economizer dare not consume too much, or the temperature of the flue gases will be so much reduced as to seriously impair the effect of the draft.

Here, then, is where forced draft scores a point. By means of a fan or a centrifugal blower the combustion can be made more perfect, owing to a nicety of regulation of the air supply, and therefore the gases will reach their maximum temperature. The economizer may then absorb every unit of heat that es-

apes into the stack, if possible, without detriment to the draft, since the pressure from the blower furnishes this. By this combined installation of economizer and forced draft a saving of 15 per cent. has been made in cases where fuel was dear and the feed-water low in temperature.

More than this, it costs less to install a mechanical draft apparatus than to build a suitable chimney for natural draft. And then it is possible to secure a more complete utilization of the waste heat than by ordinary methods. Poor grades of coal may be used, in connection with mechanical draft, to great advantage, thus lessening the cost of coal supply.

Again there is no chance of the efficiency of the draft being influenced by the weather. If the draft tends to become weak the fan may be speeded up to keep it uniform, and if under the stress of some sudden emergency it is found necessary to generate more steam in a very short time, an increase in the force of the draft, directly under the control of the engineer, makes a quick response to the demand. This system is most flexible and is adaptable to any and all situations.—The Practical Engineer.

South Carolina Oil and Fertilizer Companies.

The following cottonseed oil and fertilizer companies were incorporated in South Carolina last year: McCormick Cotton Oil Co., Abbeville, \$15,000; Pendleton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Anderson, \$20,000; Anderson Fertilizer Co., Anderson, \$100,000; Farmers' Oil Mill Co., Anderson, \$25,000; Cotton Oil Co., Bamberg, \$25,000; Etiwan Fertilizer Co., Charleston, \$125,000; Manning Oil Mill and Illuminating Co., Clarendon, \$30,000; Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Clarendon, \$30,000; Pee-Dee Oil & Ice Co., Darlington, \$30,000, and Farmers' Cottonseed Oil Mill & Ginnery, Greenville, \$15,000.

Cottonseed Freight Rates.

The Railroad Commission of South Carolina has adjourned the hearing of the request of the railroads for an increased rate on cottonseed until January 25, when a final decision will be rendered.

Established 1868.
Incorporated 1888.

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Canned Meats.
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Cervelat, Salami, Holstein, Farmer and other kinds of Sausage.
Hotels supplied with Cuts of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, etc.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative showing of the receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago, Ill.:

RECEIPTS.

For twelve months ending December 31:

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.
1899	2,514,446	136,676
1900	2,729,046	136,310
Year.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899	8,177,870	3,682,832
1900	8,109,064	3,548,885

The average weight of hogs was 237 pounds in 1899 and 233 pounds in 1900.

SHIPMENTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.
1899	811,874	18,187
1900	934,649	14,060
Year.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899	1,639,439	386,991
1900	1,452,183	487,254

The city of Chicago used and packed during the twelve months ending December, 1899, 1,702,572 cattle; 118,489 calves; 6,488,431 hogs; 3,295,481 sheep. For 1900, 1,794,397 cattle; 122,250 calves; 6,656,881 hogs; 3,061,631 sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts for month ending December 31:

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.
1899	207,775	6,387
1900	225,287	5,740
Year.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899	746,416	316,265
1900	760,170	254,682

SHIPMENTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.
1899	52,076	548
1900	70,880	1,287
Year.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899	89,665	9,839
1900	86,149	29,690

The above figures are the official statistics of the receipts and shipments of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago, Ill., as passed by C. C. Chase, auditor of the company.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative showing of the receipts and shipments of live stock at Omaha, Neb.:

RECEIPTS.

For month ending December 31.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899	53,323	188,990	46,046
1900	49,686	208,925	55,136

For twelve months ending December 31:

1899	837,563	2,216,482	1,086,319
1900	828,204	2,200,926	1,276,775

SHIPMENTS.

For month ending December 31.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899	21,041	—	7,744
1900	18,192	—	26,979

South Omaha consumed and packed during 1899, 511,687 cattle; 2,188,770 hogs; 710,601 sheep, and in 1900, 516,669 cattle; 2,162,612 hogs, and 687,671 sheep.

The above figures are furnished by the Union Stock Yards Co., of Omaha, Neb., as passed by J. C. Sharp, secretary.

ROOSEVELT and MCKINLEY, AS STEERS.

"Roosevelt" was slaughtered in Philadelphia on January 3 at the abattoir of Burk Bros. Packing Co., North Third street. This particular Roosevelt was a beef. He was the famous heavyweight steer which won the Schenley Cup for the heaviest steer at the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, quality considered. This huge animal was named after the Vice-President-elect by the abattoir concern which purchased and killed him.

REFRIGERATING PLANTS

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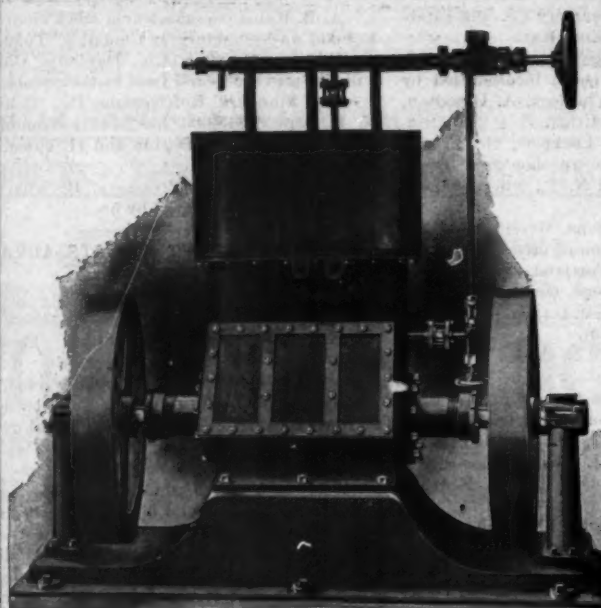
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35 OSCEOLA STREET,

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He weighed alive 2,780 pounds, and dressed 1,971 pounds beef, which makes him dress 70.90 pounds to the hundred from his gross weight. This is a good showing for this big steer, for he was shipped from Lancaster County to the Fat Stock Show and then to Philadelphia and kept there from the 22d of November until Thursday of last week, when he was killed. To celebrate the event of the slaughter of "Roosevelt," Burk Bros. had quite a time at their slaughtering establishment; a great crowd of people went to see this big steer killed. The steer was six years old, and came originally from Arkansas when he was three years old, to Pittsburg, and sold there to a Lancaster County, Pa., feeder. He had been shown at the Pennsylvania State Fair and at the different County fairs in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was owned when sold at the Fat Stock Show by the Hon. Frank McClain, of Lancaster. Mr. McClain was at the slaughtering of this mammoth steer in Philadelphia, and he made quite a speech on the history of him. Harry A. Herbott, who is connected with Burk Bros., Philadelphia, was the host of the evening at a banquet given to quite a number of gentlemen who are interested in the home dressed beef trade in Philadelphia. Simon O'Donnell, the popular General Manager of the Pittsburg Central Stockyards, was there among them. The other big steer which was shown at Pittsburg, "Bill McKinley," was bought by John Urban, one of Pittsburg's butchers, and dressed 67.44 to the hundred, so you see "Roosevelt" has outdone "McKinley" in the beef line.

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OMAHA STOCKYARDS STATISTICS.

The following interesting information is taken from important data sent to The National Provisioner by the Union Stock Yards Company, of Omaha, Neb.:

Total Receipts 1900 by Months.

Months—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	57,717	180,376	70,927
February	49,572	139,706	113,441
March	53,538	185,871	126,659
April	59,927	169,571	91,356
May	81,909	244,958	72,890
June	64,235	241,283	46,566
July	57,388	179,406	76,126
August	87,817	159,861	160,651
September	99,160	145,393	158,402
October	103,705	167,646	211,955
November	63,541	177,930	92,666
December	49,686	208,925	55,136

Total year.... 828,204 2,200,926 1,276,775

Total for 1899,837,563 2,216,482 1,086,319

Total Shipments 1900 by Months.

Months—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	16,152	...	4,965
February	11,253	403	32,587
March	12,823	103	33,469
April	13,595	3,621	26,469
May	16,554	10,216	18,315
June	9,118	16,569	10,991
July	8,499	2,008	22,815
August	38,503	3,752	80,523
September	52,694	314	87,120
October	49,367	10	139,290
November	27,636	...	68,720
December	18,192	...	26,979

Total year 274,479 36,996 552,234

Total for 1899,288,474 25,990 342,247

City Use and South Omaha Packing.

Months—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	41,428	179,996	64,548
February	38,150	139,572	80,093
March	40,668	185,446	93,369
April	45,263	169,386	65,314
May	61,850	241,701	53,910
June	56,652	231,231	34,498
July	49,342	193,214	50,622
August	47,753	156,794	79,235
September	45,569	141,301	68,293
October	53,615	166,750	63,522
November	38,232	177,888	31,302
December	21,497	209,333	28,071

Total year.... 540,019 2,162,612 710,777

Total for 1899, 540,502 2,188,770 740,306

Total Receipts of Stock for Seventeen Years.

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	88,603	3,686	5,593
1885	116,963	152,524	19,484
1886	148,515	447,019	41,490
1887	239,377	1,056,524	79,422
1888	355,923	1,262,647	172,138
1889	473,094	1,224,691	152,517
1890	615,357	1,702,723	153,873
1891	601,002	1,537,387	169,865
1892	755,059	1,613,384	188,588
1893	852,456	1,406,451	252,273
1894	821,512	1,932,677	243,945
1895	586,103	1,186,726	204,870
1896	586,578	1,216,370	358,006
1897	810,949	1,610,981	627,160
1898	812,244	2,101,387	1,085,136
1899	837,563	2,216,482	1,086,319
1900	828,204	2,200,926	1,276,775

Totals 9,529,482 22,872,585 6,117,453

Total Shipments of Stock for Seventeen Years.

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884	83,459	752	2,009
1885	82,844	75,213	8,318
1886	74,617	186,999	19,146
1887	155,275	154,874	59,468
1888	212,263	319,006	128,716
1889	226,767	178,218	98,558
1890	289,567	288,763	90,681
1891	209,573	238,850	87,222
1892	287,468	383,887	83,200
1893	306,880	383,548	96,279
1894	320,656	401,231	112,181
1895	274,627	98,672	112,617
1896	241,224	70,450	140,244
1897	355,176	83,061	206,617
1898	322,194	172,024	488,171
1899	288,474	25,999	342,247
1900	274,479	36,996	552,234

Totals 4,065,541 3,078,683 2,621,908

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review.

A SPECULATIVE FEVER CARRIES PRICES MUCH HIGHER, WITH A GOOD DEAL OF EXCITEMENT—FRESH INVESTMENTS AND COVERING OF SHORTS EXTENSIVE.

The beginning of January brought a wave of speculation, which, beginning in Wall street, extended to the Western and other markets, while it covered all commodities. Many products were in a position sensitive to increased demands. The outsiders seemed to have plenty of money and were ready to launch it in any direction that offered reasonable prospects of profits. The hog products were particularly well situated, from their small stocks, for ventures on the bull side. There was also a large short interest in the January stuff which provoked interest of the professionals against it. Indeed, the leading packers were the main movers in the rise, while as the advancing tendency set in the shorts became very nervous; at length, the outsiders in a general way turned to the long side. New investments have looked chiefly to the May option, while January has been dealt in more to protect contracts. Within the last ten days there has been a rise of about \$2.75 on January pork, and about \$2.00 on the May option, while the gain in lard has been about 45 points, and in ribs 60 points. The hog markets have not relatively advanced; by that much the packers have the advantage on the prices of the products. Unquestionably the January pork can be placed to any high basis the leading long may please to put upon it as against the shorts. It is a question of the extent of the short interest in it, since the supply is now all in hand for that month's option, while it is well recognized as very moderate. Indeed, the stocks of everything in the list favor a basis for confidence over prices. At the same time it is undeniable that the higher range of prices must have support entirely by this country. The money situation in Europe is against it sympathizing with the aparty condition of affairs here. Besides, it is holding back over its cash trading. All stocks in Europe are much less than ordinarily. Supplies are needed there; at some future time there must be large demands there. But the buyers in a general way on the other side will probably wait until there are signs that violent speculation is out of the situation here. The home demands will be chiefly relied upon in the near future; these should prove large, particularly from the South. Our home demands were the main sources of strength to prices through last year, and they will probably prove stimulating through the winter months. The South, with its high prices for cotton, etc., does not feel restrained over buying provisions, even at current full prices for them. Moreover, it has less of its home grown stuff to fill in with. The open weather has delayed hog killing over the South, and the assortments there of the products are narrower than ordinarily at this time of the year. Of course, prices of hog products are now strained by the conditions of speculation referred to;

therefore, there is a probability of some reaction in them after the manipulation is over on the January deal. But in any contingency we cannot see why the products should not be reasonably high in value until a much more liberal accumulation of them is made, while the latter is not probable for a couple of months at least. Through January there will probably be larger additions made to the supplies than in the previous month, but in no possible contingency of hog supplies could they reach a burdensome volume in holdings. The hog supplies for a few days have been exceptionally large, but they were without influence upon the prices of the products, in the bent of speculation in the latter. Except among a few large operators there is not prolonged holding of speculative deals; most of the outsiders are satisfied with profits gained in a day; they, however, reinvest as the upward tendency steadily exhibits itself. It is entirely a runaway condition of affairs. The fact, however, that the sentiment all tends to the long side, among the outsiders, is making an interest large enough that way to throw the market against it at some future time. Our belief is that an effort is being made to sell the May option freely at the high prices, and that the excitement is, in some degree, fostered for the purpose.

The world's visible supply of lard on Jan. 1 was 165,000 tierces, against 128,539 tierces Dec. 1, and 279,443 tierces Jan. 1, 1900.

In New York, business in Western steam lard has been brought to a standstill by reason of the generally excited markets; the Continent trade in refined lard is of a conservative order. A little city lard has been taken by shippers and otherwise closely bought up by the refiners. The trading in compounds is much larger here, also at the West, because the compounds are much cheaper than usual by relation with pure lard. The exporters have bought pork here moderately at much higher prices. The city cutters have had a better demand for bellies at steadier prices. Loose shoulders are at lower prices; loose hams have not varied in price. The sales in New York for the week, up to the present writing, have been 500 tierces Western steam, on p. t.; quoted now at about \$7.70; city steam lard, \$7.20. Compound lard, 5% c. 800 bbls. mess pork, \$13.00@14.25, now about \$13.50@14.50; 150 bbls. city family do., \$15.00@16.00; 75 bbls. short clear, \$14.75@17.00; 2,000 pickled shoulders, 5% c; 4,000 pickled hams, 8%@8% c; 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 7%@7% c for 12 lbs. average, and 7% c for 14 lbs. average; 50 boxes rib bellies, 7% c; 2,000 green hams, 8%@8% c; green bellies, 7%@8 c; 75 boxes backs, 6%@6% c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,612 bbls. pork, 10,431,286 lbs. lard, and 16,758,226 lbs. meats; corresponding week, last year, 5,422 bbls. pork, 14,814,599 lbs. lard, and 18,353,810 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Offerings are not large, and the market prices are well supported; sales 400 tierces city extra India mess, \$14.75@15.00; barreled, extra mess, \$9.00@9.50; family, \$11.00@12.00, and packet, \$10.00@10.50.

Shipping Beeves to Scotland.

A. B. Test, of Charleston, Neb., recently shipped 150 head of fat cattle to Glasgow, Scotland. He has made several other shipments and reports satisfactory results.

Cattle Stand Storm Well.

Reports from Germantown, Neb., state that cattle in that vicinity are wintering well.

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review.

A RECOVERY OF AT LEAST THREE CENTS PER GALLON, ON COVERING OF SHORTS—AN UNSETTLED SENSITIVE CONDITION—EXPORTERS STILL INACTIVE.

The market, since our last review, has turned to an upward tendency. At this writing it is fully 3c higher than through last week on the New York trading. It is at some advance South and West. The rise may be attributed more to developments of the speculation in the oil, in conjunction with the attitude of the Southern mills over their holdings, and the developments of markets, for other commodities, more particularly those for lard and tallow. We had not predicted a price for prime yellow in New York below 28c, at any time, although some other opinions were that it would go below that; our views were practically reached last week when over 4,000 bbls. were sold for January delivery at 28½c. That was the turning point. It soon became clear that there was a larger line of short sales out than could not be comfortably taken care of

on the very moderate receipts of the oil. A very sensitive condition developed. The shorts became urgent in protecting contracts, and the market was forced sharply against them. Up to this writing large sales of January and February, prime yellow, have been made at 31½c, and the inclination is now to ask 32c. The excitement has been intensified by the bullish feeling developing in the West and the general temper of the country over investments, essentially a speculative position. The export markets are all very backward, and except as here and there demands come for small lots, bids from shippers are 2c to 3c below the trading basis. There were some reports that Marseilles was looking up a little, as responding in a light degree to the sentiment here, but tests to bring out bids thence are not at all encouraging. There is no question but that the recent decline in oil came as a surprise to many of the mills South. The Southern people as a whole have figured upon the basis of seed supplies and their values; with these considerations the oil markets should have been better supported. But the usual demands were lacking from exporters and home sources, because of the comparatively full prices against the previous season, and the tendency of values was unavoidable. Unquestionably, with the values of associated products considered the oil prices should have had a range around about 30c for prime yellow in New York, and never to have dropped to 28½c. It looks as though the recent swinging about of the market to an advance of 31½@32c, may cause freer buying of seed to bring about increased productions of the oil. Then again that with the temper of the South against selling the oil, even though it is able to get better prices than possible last week, that the accumulations it is making may ultimately prove burdensome. The South is no doubt better prepared to hold the oil than ordinarily because

of the profitable prices for cotton, etc., and it would take an unusually prolonged period of dullness in export demands to affect its views. There is no question but at some time before the spring months a large business must be done with foreign markets to fill in on their small holdings. It is quite probable that as soon as the peanut and other oil crops are well marketed through January and February that the shippers will not be able to be indifferent over the offerings of cotton oil in this country, whatever its prices. The impression seems to be here and there that the late bulge in prices may not be sustained after the January short interest is covered; some people are looking for a settling back to the old basis through next month, if not before that. But we think that a good deal will depend upon the future course of the lard and tallow market. Lard is to rule around current prices, it will be hard to get cotton oil at materially lower prices and because the consumption of it for home compound purposes will be large. Already the trading in compounds is growing, and it has necessitated the buying of larger lots of the oil by the compound makers. Unquestionably until it is possible to make normal accumulations of the hog products prices are likely to rule fairly high for them, if not to the current full basis and which latter is forced, to some extent, by squeezing of shorts.

In New York, up to this writing, for the week, sales have been 4,000 bbls. prime yellow, January and February, at 29½@30c; 2,000 bbls. do., January, 29½@30c; 9,000 bbls. do., January, at 30c, up to 31½c, now 31½c bid and 32c asked; 7,500 bbls. do., February, at 30@31½c, now 31½c bid and 32c asked; 1,500 bbls. do., March, 30@32c, now 32c bid; 1,500 bbls. do., April, 30@32c, now 32c bid; 400 bbls. do., March and April, 32c; 750 bbls. white, 33½@35½c, now 35½c; 1,200 bbls. winter yellow, 35@37c. At the mills, sales of 15 tanks crude, in the Southeast, at 22½@23½c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday showed a large offering—about 2,000 casks; sixty per cent. of it was sold at advanced prices, by 9d on mutton and 3@6d on beef. It influenced the markets in this country but little, as the improvement was hardly equal to the rise here in the period of three weeks since the previous auction sales abroad. The fact that there was a firm sentiment abroad proved, however, a little encouraging. The exporters have hardly got to work buying with the new year. The ocean freight market is in their favor, since Liverpool freight is only 10 shillings, but there seems an impression in Europe that prices here are full high, and that no urgency need be shown over buying. The home trade buying is also of a reserved order as yet, although demands should soon set in from most of the local soap-makers. Any trading, however, shows rather a better line of prices because it is done upon markets, either east or west, which show much smaller accumulations than usual at this time of the year. If demands should improve materially even better prices would come about particularly if the excitement in the provision market continues, as sentiment would be apt to broaden. There is very little encouragement to the soapmakers to take hold freely, considering the prices of the soap. The margin of profit is now very small. A further hardening tendency would probably tend to the exercise of much caution on the part of the consumers. At the same time the melters are closely sold up for January. A lot of 100 hogsheds city was sold on Wednesday at 5½c, which was an advance of ¼c. A limited quantity of city in tierces was offered at 5½c. The country-made, if of nice quality, is wanted at firmer prices. A lot of 200 tierces strictly prime sold at 5½c. A fair quantity of the miscellaneous offerings of country have been taken up, in all 300,000 lbs., at 4½c for common to 5½c for strictly prime, with 5½c the outside for ordinary prime. City edible has advanced from 5½c, at which 300 tierces sold, to 5¾c for 250 tierces; now firm at 5¾c. The Western markets are all stronger with an advance made on city renderers in Chicago,

where 5½@5¾c was paid for 600 tierces; prime packers there at 5½c. In all about 2,000 tierces, all grades, have been bought in Chicago.

OLEO STEARINE.—The bulge on hog products this week accelerated movements in all associated commodities. A much livelier business has been done in compound lard, the makers of which have been much more interested over the stearine product. Large takings have been at the West, particularly. In Chicago 600,000 lbs. have been sold at an advance to 7c, and in all at the West about 1,000,000 lbs. have been taken, including Kansas City. Early in the week, 200,000 lbs. sold at 6½c. In New York about 200,000 lbs. have been bought at 7c. This price shows a clean advance for the week of ½c. The comparatively light offerings are now held to 7¼c, with 7c bid.

Later—The market is now 7 bid and 7¼ asked.

LARD STEARINE is lightly dealt in, because the Continent lard trade is slack. With the advance in pure lard, however, the stearine product could hardly be bought under 8¼c.

GREASE has further hardened in price, in sympathy with tallow, lard, etc. Exporters, although they have easy freights, are against buying, but there is increasing demands from the soapmakers and pressers. "A" white quoted at 5¼@5½c, with some choice to 5½c; "B" white at 5@5½c; yellow, 4½@4¾c; house, 4¼@4½c; No. 2 bone, 4¼@4½c; and light bone, 4½c.

GREASE STEARINE does not have much attention, but is working a little stronger in price in sympathy with general fats. White quoted at 5¼@5½c, and yellow at 5c.

LARD OIL.—The home consumption is large enough to exhaust the makes close. The fact that there is no export demand at the comparatively high prices is of little consideration. It is almost impossible fully to satisfy the wants of the large Eastern consumers. Large sales have been at 64@65c, closing at 65@66c.

CORN OIL shows a further advance. The mills are largely sold up to March and April. They ask \$5.80 for March. Second hand parcels have been selling at \$5.50, and job lots to \$3.75.

On Thursday the market in New York was quiet and strong; city, in hhds., 5½ bid and 5¾ asked. The contract deliveries to the home trade will probably go in at 5½.

W. W. LEWIS,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

ARMOUR'S FINE CALENDAR.

Armour & Co. have not disappointed their expectant friends in the calendar for the new year. It is entitled "The Spirit of the Century," and contains a series of six pictures in colors, each appropriate, finely executed and artistic enough to ornament any wall. Each picture has the calendar for two months in reverse corners, with the title in another.

The first picture in "The Spirit of 1776," that old masterpiece with its "three generations" leading the minutemen, that stirs every true American heart. Next is "Jackson, 1812," carrying its own story of "Old Hickory." The third is "Scott, 1847," emblematic of the Mexican war. Following is another familiar portrait, that of Phil Sheridan making his famous ride from Winchester. "Custer, 1876," is the fifth of the series, and shows the grand "Last Stand." "Roosevelt, 1898," is the conclusion.

The calendar is copyrighted by Armour & Co.

Briton's Better Meat Eaters.

Smithfield market, London, furnished about 21,266,000 pounds of fresh meat during Christmas week to feed the populace. This large supply was distributed somewhat as follows:

	Pounds.
Country killed	7,088,000
City killed	3,048,000
European killed	4,888,000
American killed	3,662,000
Australian killed	2,584,000

Total 21,266,000

That means a daily consumption of over 3,000,000 pounds per day from old Smithfield market alone, or about three-fourths of a pound of fresh meat per person per day of London's dense population. John Bull is eating more and enjoying himself as he should do.

Claims for Indian Depredations.

Claims aggregating over \$1,000,000 have been filed against the government for alleged damages to cattle by the Indians during the uprising on the Pine Ridge agency in 1890 and 1891. Many of them are grossly padded. The just ones will be paid within a short time.



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HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The condition of the market is weak and vague. The packers are apprehensive of the effect of accumulation on rates. Sales of comparatively late date have lessened this prospect to some extent, though it would doubtless be very congenial to the feelings of some of the holders if they could move their stocks of light native cows. Branded stock is well sold up and fairly firm.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, nominally offer at 12c. It is needless to state that they are not in request.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, were closed out to the first of the year. They remain a strong factor at 11c.

COLORADO STEERS have sold in a small way at 10½c. They are said to be firmly sustained.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are pretty well cleaned up and firmly held at 12c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lbs. and up and free of brands, offer at 10½c. while lights are available at 9½@10c. Inquiry is somewhat stimulated, though the actual call is not as brisk as it might be.

BRANDED COWS were sold in October slaughter up to the first of the year at 9½c. A large sale was effected on the same basis at another point and the figure constitutes the present quotation.

NATIVE BULLS.—There are not many offering, but such as there are can be had in late take-off at 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A difference as to what constitutes value in the face of a generally apathetic call naturally renders the situation quiet. Some of the dealers hope for an advance on their offerings, though the situation hardly seems to warrant such an expectation. It is not, on the other hand, thought that prices are likely to recede, at least to any appreciable extent. There seems to be fully as much confidence on the part of dealers as conditions warrant. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are not in great request, though there is said to be a stimulated inquiry. The limit to date is 8½c flat.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are not in generous supply and more readily at 8½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in light supply and have sold from 8½@8¾c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, sell at 8½c and are fairly firm at the price. There are some dealers who are well cleaned up, demanding considerably more.

NATIVE BULLS would probably not bring above 8½c, though more money is being talked.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are well sustained in countries at 11½c.

KIPS.—The number one selection offer at 10c.

DEACONS range from 60@80c and are said to be firmly held.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES are in fair request at \$3.40 for first selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—Business has been slow in consequence of inadequate supply.

PACKER PELTS, \$1.10@1.15.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80@90c.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.05@1.10.

BOSTON.

There is not naturally an active call in addition to which the high prices demanded by holders repels buyers. Some of the latter demand 8½c, while 8¼c is the highest price which would be considered. Offerings are not large. New Englanders are in small supply and sell fairly at 8½c. Calfskins are not in large supply despite which values have receded. Sheepskins are in small supply and good request at full prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little doing, though conditions are said to be more favorable. It is claimed that tanners are shy of supplies.

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 8½@8¾c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8@8½c.

BULLS, 7½@8c.

CALFSKINS.—No change.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a good call for fresh stock.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The city slaughter market is slow in consequence of limited supplies. Most varieties are sold to present month. Present offerings are not large. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@10¾c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 10c.

CITY COWS, 9½@9¾c.

BULLS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 47).

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The present week has been an exceedingly good one so far. With only two days the sales are over 30,000. Branded cows were sold very freely by all the packers at 9½c; Colorados sold at 10½; butts, 11; heavy Texas, 12; lights, 10½; extremes, 10. One of the packers made a clearance sale in Kansas City and St. Joe of all his heavy native cows. This puts the packers here in very

fine shape indeed, as far as all branded stock is concerned. Texas, butts and Colorados are sold about to slaughter by all of them, so that one could not to-day purchase for anything near prompt shipment. Native stock, however, is rather in the dumps—such a market has no tone to it. A few scattering sales of heavy native cows at 10½, and a few lights at 9½ reported up the river, but there are a good many of the packers who yet have native cows for sale. It is more than probable that heavy native cows will be peddled out at from 10 to 10½, with lights 9½ to 10. Owing to the fact that such sales would include December slaughter, such prices are full market value. The native steer market is dull. Some tanners want an occasional car, but the large buyers are entirely indifferent. To be sure, some of them would be interested at 11½, but such prices are laughed at. Still, if native steers keep piling up it would be no way surprising to see a large block sliding off at 11½. Some of the packers seem to keep a stiff upper lip on them, and some seem to have the good fortune to be sold closely to cure; but there are others, and it is doubtful if they will continue piling up without changing prices and giving operators a chance to purchase.

SHEEPSKINS.—So few sheep coming into this market at present that the sheepskin business is rather at a low ebb. This enables the packers to be more fastidious in their asking prices, but they have no trouble in disposing of their offerings.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation continues very weak. Branded cows have sold to some extent and they seem to have been the star feature of the situation. Other varieties of branded are well sold up. The packers are rather apprehensive on account of the accumulation of light cows. The market, taken altogether, is in a rather unsettled condition. The country market is inactive as much in deference to the prices demanded as to any other cause. Dealers in most cases are averse to selling on the ruling basis and prefer to take the chances in holding their stock. There is a stimulated inquiry though the volume of business is light. The call for butts in Boston is rather limited, as is also the supply. Shippers decline to consider less than 8½c, and some demand 8¾c. New Englanders are in some request at 8½c. There isn't much doing in the Philadelphia market, though conditions are said to be more favorable, as tanners are thought to be short of supplies. The New York market is pretty well cleaned up and there is very little doing.

HIDELETS.

The annual meeting and dinner of the glazed kid tanners took place on the evening of the 10th at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Albert Heymann & Co. is the title of a new hide and skin concern, located at 61 Beekman street. They will make a specialty of importing hides and skins.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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TALLOW

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PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FEETS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS AT CLOSE DEC. 31.

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

The stocks of provisions on hand at Chicago, Ill., at the close of business on December 31, 1900, as reported to the Chicago Board of Trade, follow:

	Dec. 31, 1900.	Nov. 30, 1900.	Dec. 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.	2,581	796	31,366	43,908
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900.	10,004	17,813	77,588	48,911
Mess pork, winter packed (old), 98-99.	3,906	8,212	518	10,250
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	24,777	20,504	24,912	53,969
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tcs.	43,997	13,736	25,338	30,374
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900.	250	3,000	51,271	31,784
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899.		356	5,971	12,000
Other kinds of lard	5,723	6,173	11,504	5,186
*Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	12,289,722	7,613,970	13,832,677	
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.		50,000	114,646	45,080,877
Short clear middles, lbs.	3,554,082	3,022,837	2,263,262	3,937,511
*Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	1,217,807	847,035	3,970,713	
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.			50,783	4,950,198
Extra short rib middles	4,124,123	1,796,263	2,952,481	
Long clear middles, lbs.	152,760	41,208	134,467	559,035
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	993,720	1,052,954	858,514	2,069,828
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	1,615,107	1,185,520	1,245,677	2,817,592
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	29,275,257	21,627,550	26,504,584	45,895,254
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	8,747,939	9,921,961	11,224,549	15,309,235
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	5,077,084	2,362,502	4,407,402	6,218,330
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	11,448,275	7,640,929	8,406,242	18,287,100
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	1,190,507	751,120	1,271,400	3,879,913
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	21,790,731	17,905,987	17,010,985	19,344,663
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	11,230,395	9,823,011	11,920,896	22,553,976

*New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 31, 1899.

†Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts of Meats."

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

Following are the stocks of provisions on hand at South St. Joseph, Mo., at close of business December 31, 1900, as reported to the "Stock Yards Daily Journal":

	Dec. 31, 1900.	Nov. 30, 1900.	Dec. 30, 1899.	Dec. 30, 1898.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.				37
Mess pork (old) made before Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.				
Irregular mess pork, bbls.				
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls.	102	101		
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tierces.	1,460	1,859	974	377
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900, tierces.				
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, tierces.				
Other kind of lard, tierces.				
Short rib middles and rough on back bone—short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	2,319,701	1,249,360	1,577,558	1,562,440
Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.				
Short clear middles, lbs.	2,173,736	1,437,922	765,744	4,286,084
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	582,290	630,054	2,771,746	1,509,820
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.				
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	74,000	73,002	458,884	46,863
Long clear middles, lbs.				
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	738,111	555,572	534,991	296,401
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	5,936,259	4,304,177	2,914,891	3,175,493
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	191,175	132,065	130,213	7,255
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,347,158	922,147	1,559,283	701,672
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,842,121	1,055,578	721,570	393,900
Sweet pickled California or picnic ham, lbs.	1,639,648	1,059,966	827,205	509,956
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	528,487	151,897	139,750	262,561
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	1,836,997	1,154,360	1,411,995	47,176
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,524,912	1,409,693	1,457,314	1,400,088

PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Following is the report of stocks of provisions at Milwaukee, Wis., at close of business December 31, 1900, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Dec. 31, 1900.	Nov. 30, 1900.	Dec. 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, Winter packed (new), barrels.	2,977 1/2	284	1,300	
Mess pork, Winter packed (old), barrels.	68	100		
Mess pork, Winter packed, barrels.	2	4		
Other kinds of barreled pork, barrels.	2,798 1/2	2,522	1,800 1/2	
Prime steam lard, contract, tierces.	386	1,240	4,450	
Other kinds of lard, tierces.	316	326	572	
Short rib middles, pounds.	938,389	251,043	1,165,702	
Short clear middles, pounds.	605,089	477,400	609,190	
Extra short clear middles, pounds.	98,081	77,785	1,365,893	
Long clear middles, pounds.	39,351	156,347	214,863	
Dry salted shoulders, pounds.	266,538	240,520	245,000	
Sweet pickled shoulders, pounds.	607,400	204,150	449,200	
Sweet pickled hams, pounds.	4,037,345	2,008,000	3,329,680	
Dry salted bellies, pounds.	964,547	684,096	1,192,538	
Sweet pickled bellies, pounds.	279,800	222,600	406,921	
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, pounds.	951,230	806,100	850,900	
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, pounds.				
Sweet pickled skinned hams, pounds.	1,083,900	914,200	1,170,900	
Other cut meats, pounds.	2,192,267	2,629,139	2,987,234	
Extra short rib middles.	178,707	50,527		

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH OMAHA.

Following are the stocks of provisions at South Omaha, Neb., at close of business December 31, 1900, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade:

	Dec. 31, 1900.	Nov. 30, 1900.	Dec. 30, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, bbls.	84	55	24	659
Other kinds barreled pork.	508	501	919	2,587
P. S. lard "contract," tierces.	1,035	2,536	4,473	2,804
Other kinds lard, tierces.	1,033			963
Short rib middles, lbs.	4,051,405	1,731,828	3,235,818	6,806,165
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,935,768	788,288	1,541,274	3,227,881
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	3,657,311	1,144,715	4,921,947	6,313,711
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	1,069,068	681,735	919,084	
Long clear middles, lbs.	84,651	69,618	42,003	65,067
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,622,433	908,653	930,201	1,266,097
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	580,680	259,822	722,830	455,466
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,458,285	7,009,277	11,490,970	9,804,521
D. B. bellies, lbs.	1,575,915	1,169,148	2,158,023	2,578,476
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,576,328	962,024	1,950,501	3,008,876
S. P. California or picnic hams, lbs.	3,239,602	2,384,384	4,352,075	5,253,573
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,899,225	3,489,085	3,782,620	5,000,655
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,455,179	1,866,556	2,718,590	4,529,495

SWIFT'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

The annual statement of Swift and Company for 1900 shows the gratifying increase of gross business, as compared with the previous year, of about \$10,000,000, making the total for 1900 the sum of \$170,000,000.

The operations in by-products are best shown by the following official figures:

	Lbs., 1900.	Lbs., 1899.
Wool	6,879,430	6,515,917
Nentsfoot oil	4,184,113	3,925,332
Glue	6,957,894	6,285,730
Blue grease	1,882,811	
Butterine	12,149,348	11,750,155
Tallow and grease	37,082,319	31,354,846
Oil	64,465,671	60,037,669
Lard	245,773,627	230,102,657
Hides	98,017,646	90,787,407
Fertilizer	119,146,766	104,726,333

The treasurer's statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, follows:

ASSETS.	
Real estate and permanent fixtures	\$11,680,048.96
Sundry stocks	1,814,657.64
Cash on hand and in banks	1,362,438.89
Value of unexpired ins. premiums	67,601.50
Horses, wagons and harness	161,287.95
Various investments, including branch houses	3,893,900.92
Accounts receivable	6,525,624.54
Equity over amount drawn on consignments	2,090,021.11
Live cattle, sheep, hogs, dressed beef and other product on hand.	9,185,039.63
Total	\$36,720,621.24

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$20,000,000.00
Bonds	2,500,000.00
Bills payable	9,271,798.48
Accounts payable	883,858.64
Due Swift and Company's connections	1,618,959.07
Surplus	2,446,005.05
Total	\$36,720,621.24
Surplus shown in 1899	1,926,383.00
QUICK ASSETS.	
Stocks	\$1,814,657.64
Equity over amount drawn on beef, etc.	2,090,021.11
Account receivable	6,525,624.54
Cash on hand and in banks	1,362,438.89
Cattle, sheep, hogs, dressed beef and other product on hand.	9,185,039.63
Total	\$20,977,781.91
Estimated cash, merchandise and accounts receivable at branch houses	750,000.00
Total	\$21,728,781.91
Quick assets by 1899 report	20,423,625.00

The following board of directors was elected at the annual meeting yesterday:

Gustavus F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, Laurence A. Carton and Edward F. Swift, all of Chicago; Edwin C. Swift, Boston, Mass.; John R. Redfield, Hartford, Conn.; Herbert Barnes, New Haven, Conn.

The following officers were elected: President, Gustavus F. Swift; first vice-president, Edwin C. Swift; second vice-president, Louis F. Swift; treasurer, Laurence A. Carton; secretary, D. L. Hartwell; general counsel, Albert H. and Henry Veeder.

American Grocer's Special.

The New Year's number of the "American Grocer" is a credit to that publication. It contains a handsomely illustrated supplement, in colors, devoted to the Retail Grocers' convention. The general matter is in keeping with the special contents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York city, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for twenty-eight days commencing Feb. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Jan. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Jan. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, C. S., U. S. A.

THE INVASION OF THE UDDER BY BACTERIA.

In Bulletin 178, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., Dairy Division.

BY ARCHIBALD R. WARD.

The designation of the sources from which bacteria gain access to milk is one of the important results of the application of bacteriology to the amelioration of the dairy industry. Among dairy bacteriologists there is a marked unanimity of opinion concerning the presence of micro-organisms in unclean utensils, the dust in the air of stables and in the first milk drawn from the teats at each milking. The necessity for the application of precautions to prevent the contamination of milk from these sources is well recognized and is exhaustively discussed in the more recent dairy literature. H. L. Russell, Dairy Bacteriology. Ed. v. Freudenreich, Dairy Bacteriology, translated by J. R. A. Davis. R. A. Pearson, Farmers' Bulletin No. 63, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Concerning the place at which milk first becomes contaminated with bacteria is a controverted matter among bacteriologists at the present time. The more generally accepted views are expressed in the following quotations. Gösta Grotenfelt, The Principles of Modern Dairy Practice, translated by F. W.

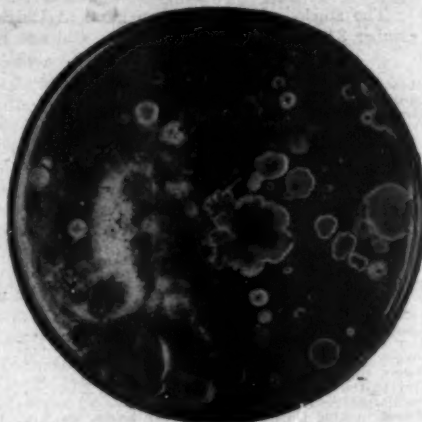
dairy bacteriology the following is found: "In the udder, milk is germ free except when the milk glands are diseased, as with tuberculosis, or with mastitis. In such cases the tubercle bacilli or those causing the inflammation, are present in the milk when drawn. At other times, it is germ free as was shown by Pasteur by drawing the milk direct from the udder through a sterile cannula."

In discussing the sources of contamination of milk, v. Freudenreich mentions that the first milk drawn always contains bacteria. These he says, have invaded the teat since the previous milking and are all washed out, so that sterile milk can be obtained toward the latter part of each milking. This explanation of the presence of bacteria in the fore milk is apparently based upon the experiments in which sterile milk has been obtained from the udder. Schultz, Gernhardt, Lehmann, Moore, Preliminary Investigations Concerning the Number and Nature of Bacteria in Freshly Drawn Milk. Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, p. 261; and Backhaus and Cronheim, Ber. Landw. Inst. Univ. Königsberg, 2 (1897), pp. 12-32. Abstracted in the Experiment Station Record Vol. X, No. 1, p. 87, have worked along this line, merely succeeding in demonstrating that sterile samples may be occasionally obtained from the strippings.

Moreover v. Freudenreich's results, with the milking tube experiment suggested by Pasteur, are diametrically opposed to those of Bolley and Hall, Über die Kontanz von Bakterien Arten in Normaler Erste Roh Milch. Centralblatt für Bakteriologie u. Parasitenkunde. II Abt., 1 Band No. 22-23. These writers made a study of the bacteria present in the milk cistern of the normal

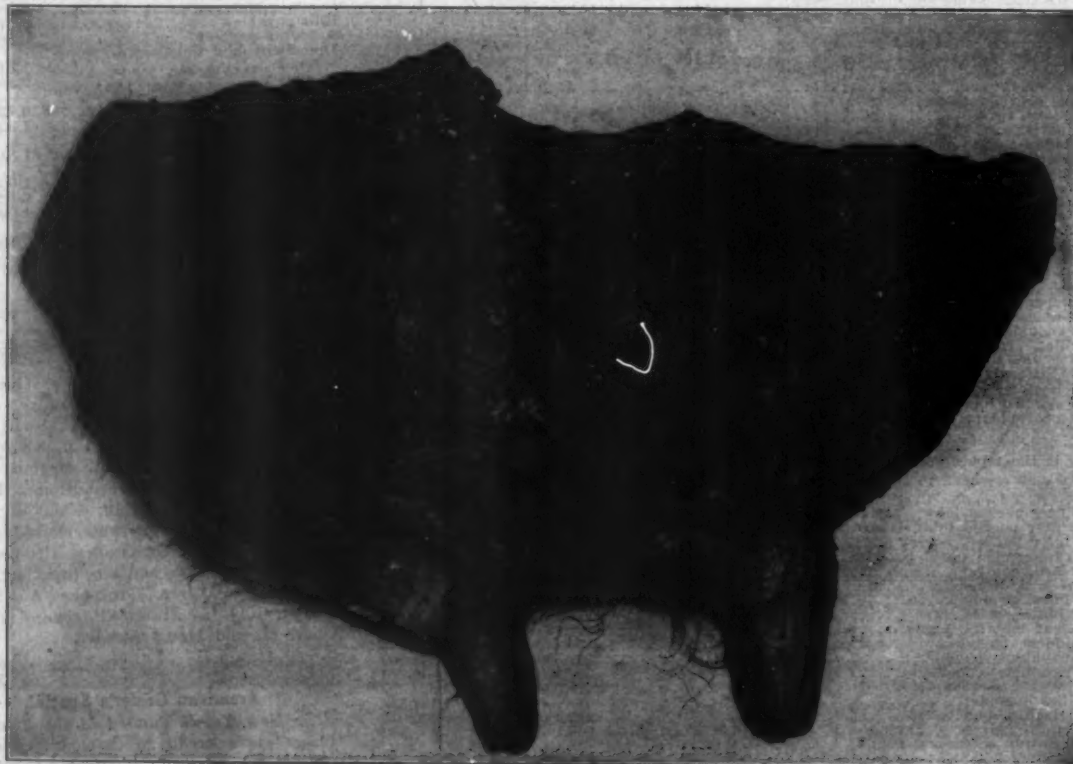
Conclusions.

1. The lactiferous ducts of the nineteen udders examined, harbor bacteria throughout their whole extent.



2. Our present knowledge concerning the place at which bacteria first gain access to milk, should be expressed somewhat as follows: Milk when secreted by the glands of the healthy udder is sterile. It may, however, immediately become contaminated by the bacteria which are normally present in the smaller milk ducts of the udder.

3. The bacteria so far found in the interior of the udder, apparently do not affect milk



Woll, p. 23, says that "When the milk is first drawn from the udder of a healthy cow it is germ free or sterile. The original sterility of normal milk is due to the fact that the bacteria cannot gain access to the milk glands from without as long as the udder is not injured in any way." The translator of Grotenfelt's work, adds in a footnote this statement made by Lehmann, 17te Versammlung d. deut. Ver. f. offent. Gesundheitspflege. "The bacteria in the milk cistern will be largely washed out by the first milk drawn, but not all removed until milking has progressed some time."

Dr. Ed. v. Freudenreich in Die Bakteriologie in der Milchwirtschaft, 2d edition p. 25, holds a somewhat similar view. In his

udder, drawing their samples by means of a sterilized cannula inserted well into the cistern.

Bolley questions the accuracy of the dictum: "In the healthy udder, milk is germ free or sterile." He says, "Germs nearly always gain admission to the interior of the teats, and often perhaps, the milk cistern proper where some types may multiply in great numbers."

seriously. This, however, does not preclude the probability that forms more injurious to milk may invade the udder.

4. The constant contamination of milk from the udder suggests an explanation for the frequent occurrence of certain "dairy bacteria" in milk.

5. A study of the anatomy of the udder fails to disclose structural features which could prevent the invasion by bacteria.

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High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

PERSONALITY IN BUSINESS.

The value of the personal element in any business cannot be overestimated. A man's business is largely what he makes it. His personality is just so much in the way of assets. It should count either for or against him, as the occasion demands. We have all of us seen immense mercantile institutions built up by the direct personality of one man. These institutions were not by any means one-man affairs, but owed their inception and the broad plans along which they were guided to the tireless energy and careful foresight of the individual. The individual in business cannot put himself too largely into the interest which he represents. The commercial world outside knows very little of the general business which is represented by the firm name. It does know the individual. Mr. So-and-So, as he goes into a circle of business men, is known as the representative member of the firm to which he belongs. If he is found to be a man of high character, honorable in all his dealings and thoroughly acquainted with the interests with which he is identified, all this counts just so much toward strengthening the credit of his institution.—Buyer and Dry Goods Chronicle.

Points in Beef Dressing.

The following points are allowed in an English meat dressing contest; 15 points for opening, rimming and siding bullock; 5 points for legging; 15 points for rumping and backing; 15 points for splitting; 10 points for clearing shank and dropping hide; 20 points for time of eight minutes; 10 points for general neatness; 10 points for condition of hide; total, 100 points.

Bought Market With a Mule.

D. F. Dayton, of Cameron, W. Va., took a mule in payment for his market last week and called it even.

Off for a Trip.

The sons of Richard Webber, proprietor of the Harlem packinghouse, are broad-minded and progressive young men. They have been well educated and broaden their field of thought by periodical trips abroad and through this country to the centers of business and pleasure combined. It is now Willie Webber's turn. He expects to leave New York about the end of next week for Montreal, Canada, and intermediate points for an "outing." Willie is very popular at home and he has friends all over who are at all times glad to see him. The packinghouse will miss him, though, but that can't be helped.

A New Benedict.

The marriage of Otto G. Feldman to the pretty daughter of Joseph Habermann, the well-known hide dealer, took place at Tuxedo Hall, Monday, at 5.30 p. m. The hall was gaily decorated and the guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Both the bride and groom are popular in their social circle. Mr. Feldman is the handsome manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Gansevoort market branch, and he is one of the best men on the Eastern staff of the company. They left for a two-weeks' bridal tour, which will be chiefly spent at Atlantic City.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

** Sim Havey butchered a 550-lb. hog last week at Sullivan Center, Me., and he has his ears up listening for the man who beat it.

** Swift and Company's new market, just opened at St. Paul, Minn., is a model one to meet the demands of that trade. The public inspected it and wondered.

** Swift and Company, who recently opened an important poultry killing and dressing department at Des Moines, Iowa, do a big business. This concern has taught the Northwesterners really how to fix up and market birds.

** J. G. Huber, of 23 Locust street, Lockport, N. Y., have equipped their market with everything in the refrigerator line which human ingenuity could put into such a cooler.

** James Rice, the well known Ithaca butcher, has filed his petition. Liabilities and assets about equal.

** The butchers of Haywards, Cal., have yielded to good business sense and raised their prices. They have to pay more; then why not the customer?

** Thomas McDonald has bought back his old meat market at Waterbury, Conn. It was out of his possession only two weeks.

** A Winona (Minn.) butcher, Jacob Wals, by name, is enterprising. He didn't kill his two live bears until after Xmas was all over. He kept them walking around in his window as an advertisement to draw trade. They were a real live ad, and a drawing card.

** I. Whiffen's Sons' meat market at Utica, N. Y., has to go up against a knitting machine factory which has moved next door. The cleaver and the needle will make a merry trade tittle tattle doing time for their customers.

** The Alamo Dressed Beef Company, of San Antonio, Tex., is a meat factory fact. The corporation has a capital of \$50,000. Its incorporators are: William Lemke, William Reichart, Otto O. Lutra, George Berry, William Hoerpel, all of San Antonio.

** John Anderson, the well-known butcher of New Preston Hill, Conn., held a big hog butchering contest 25th of last month. James Mitchell is the new champion the event created.

** Jessie L. Smith, out about Huntington, L. I., raised a monster porker which, when

killed last week, weighed, net, 854 lbs. He will grease the twentieth century chute a long way down.

** Benjamin Mark, of A. Landau & Co., St. Louis, Mo., was married to Miss Jeannette Levy, daughter of Adolph Levy, of 3833 Olive street, at St. Louis on New Year's Day. The happy couple made their wedding trip through Iowa.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Philips Struck a Snag.

Philips, the new live stock commission man, got up against it at the stockyards when he split his commission as an inducement to do business. The other commission men kicked as one man. They said, "The commission now charged is considered the fair one. You go on and do all the business with your customers, but we needn't try to do business with you or your customers." Joseph, the small stockman under the U. D. B., suddenly found that Philips had him all by himself for a customer, and Philips soon began to feel the lonesomeness of doing business by himself. The associated commission men have the fort.

HANDSOME MARKET AND A GENEROUS MAN.

M. Buchsbaum, proprietor of the Morning-side Market, corner 115th street and Eighth avenue, has had one of the handsomest markets fitted up that has been seen in many a day at the corner of 114th street and Madison avenue. All the benches, counters, offices and icehouse and fish stands are in white tile, with a narrow band of blue tile to set it off, this making a beautiful effect. The office, with cathedral glass windows, has an air of richness seldom surpassed. Mr. Buchsbaum spared no money, and James McLean spared no effort in making a first class job, one never surpassed and seldom equaled. After this beautiful store was finished, Mr. Buchsbaum gave it outright to his second son, Moe, who, notwithstanding his extreme youth, is almost as shrewd and clever a business man as his popular father or well known brother, Morris. Everything in this model market is up to date, and strong young blood tells every time. We wish Mr. Buchsbaum, Jr., all the success he deserves.

** Jesse Simon, of 811 Ninth avenue, is a thoroughbred butcher, having been in the business all his life, and having sprung from a family of butchers. His wife, who devotes



\$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

PORK SAUSAGE

CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

all her time to her husband's business, is considered one of the handsomest and cleverest ladies in the trade. Lucky Jesse!

** T. Miller, of 51 Columbus avenue, has purchased the business at this above address, and is doing well. Having been in the meat business for twelve years the gentleman is thoroughly competent to cater to the first-class trade of that neighborhood.

** Chas. Baumbliatt, of 217 East 59th street, has the reputation of keeping the best quality of goods of any butcher in a side street in Greater New York. His trade lies principally on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues, which speaks for itself.

** The marriage of Otto Feltman, manager of Nelson Morris' Gansevoort Market branch, took place on Monday, Jan. 7, to Miss Freda Hoberman, daughter of the well known hide and tallow dealer. It was a great event. Mr. Feltman is too well known and too popular to need any introduction, particularly as he is considered the Adonis of the meat trade. The happy young couple are now on their bridal trip, visiting the principal Southern and Western cities. The National Provisioner extends heartiest congratulations.

** George Rozelle, of 73 Carmine street, is one of the hustlers of the meat trade. Assisted by his charming wife, who works just as hard as her husband, things are continually on the move in his well-managed store. His ideas of advertising are strictly original, and show intelligence of a high order. "Nothing succeeds like success," and George is a living example of what push and energy can do.

** L. G. Weingarten, of 429 West 37th street, has remodeled his store until it looks as spick and span as a newly furnished parlor. Mr. Weingarten is one of the most generous-hearted men that could be found in a day's travel. His good deeds travel before him, as many poor people can testify.

** The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 9: Beef, 15,100 lbs.; veal, 5,250 lbs.; mutton, 4,200 lbs.; total, 24,550 lbs.

** Gus Bloch will be the interim manager of the Morris box at 23 Tenth avenue during the absence of Manager Feldman on his bridal tour.

** Johnnie Hanna said he tried to get \$15,000 of hush money from Louis Stutz, the rich pork packer and provision dealer at 819 Broadway, Brooklyn. He found to his surprise that there wasn't anything to hush. So he's in trouble. Such scoundrels ought to be taught a severe lesson.

** A. Tuck, the marketman at 108-110 Allen street, had fire excitement at his place last week. The tenement caught fire. The fire fighters had a tough battle with the flames as they worked upward from the cellar.

** Joe Wilmer, the Austrian butcher boy, fed his horse good meat, and that was why the horse got "ogcited an' lif' his leg among th' Street Cleanin' Department apparatus"—to the sorrow of the latter. The judge discharged him on his promise to reduce the horse's steak allowance.

** Look out for yourself. The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners has issued a letter to the game wardens to keep an eye on you.

** Assemblyman John D. Holstein will introduce a bill in the Legislature to build a market at South Brooklyn similar to the Wallabout market. The site is near Thirty-ninth street.

** Meyer & Co., the Wallabout market beef, veal, lamb and mutton concern, has dissolved. Albert Stern will go it alone at 314 East street. Mr. Meyer bought his interest in the old firm. Dumrauff & Wicke are fixing up the new stand.

** A young fellow named Gibney was held in \$200 bail for an alleged assault on Gustave

Harms, the butcher at Rogers avenue and Erasmus street, Brooklyn.

** Nathan Kann, of the New York Veal & Mutton Co., who has been for some time indisposed, is gradually getting better.

** Gee Whitaker! but lambs are high. They could hardly be got on Wednesday at any price.

** The Armour houses closed tight throughout the city after 12 noon Wednesday as a mark of respect to the late P. D. Armour.

** Secretary Lewis London, of the U. D. B. Co., is back in the office, but still stuffed with cold. He couldn't resist the temptation of coming around to take a view of that fine all-the-year-around beef which the concern is now trucking into the cooler.

** Secretary Sam Weil, of the S. & S. Co., is back from Chicago, and reports the company's huge new plant out there as "going up." It will be a big affair.

** Mike Mulcahy, Swift and Company's sheep man at the company's West Harlem branch, has "done gone an' done it." We went out for breakfast one day last week and didn't turn up again until next morning. In a shy sort of way he asked forgiveness, saying, with a deep blush, that he "got married yesterday." He was forgiven. Now the boys tease him.

BUSINESS RECORD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—C. E. Bernhard; provisions; sold out.

IDAHO.—J. R. Kennedy, Boise; meat; real estate mortgage, \$3,500.

ILLINOIS.—K. T. Nelson, Jerseyville; meats; store closed.

KANSAS.—J. M. Hupp, Spring Hill; meats; burned out.

MAINE.—A. H. Lang, Skowhegan; provisions; damaged by fire.—G. E. Gillette, Fairfield; fish; sold real estate mortgage, \$1,200.

MASSACHUSETTS.—C. Enslin, Ashland; provisions, etc.; sold out.—J. S. Carter, Gloucester; provisions; dead.—O. G. Fisk & Co., Holyoke; meats; dissolved.—P. H. Bray, Rockford; meats; dead.—A. Ruth Colwell, Springfield; meats; assigned.—Marshall & Denslow, Westfield; meats; dissolved.—J. Nagelschmidt, Pittsfield; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1,000.—Soper & Co., Salem; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$1,100.—Dav. M. Powers, Springfield; meat; petition in bankruptcy.—S. Atwood, Stoughton; hotel; petition in bankruptcy.—Geer & Mont, Weymouth; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

NEBRASKA.—C. W. Trenn, Winside; meats; burned out; insurance \$500.—Fred Roos, Omaha; meats; bill of sale, \$600.

NEW YORK.—George & Co., Seneca Falls; meats; damaged by fire.—W. Mibel, Amityville; butcher; judgment, \$330.

NORTH CAROLINA.—John Jones, Greensboro; butcher; sold out.—R. H. Phoenix, Greensboro; butcher; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—R. Kaser, Sharon; meat; sold out.—L. R. Stohler, Bismarck; butcher; assigned.—Wm. Detch, Philadelphia; meats; judgments, \$5,854.

RHODE ISLAND.—E. S. Sissons, Providence; meats, etc.; assigned.

VERMONT.—H. M. Gardner, Barton; provisions; sold out.

New Shops.

J. Bert Jones has just opened a new cash market of his own at 26 Main street, Batavia, N. Y.

Earl Tosier will, in the Spring, open a meat market at Milford, Me.

D. M. Low has opened a meat market and provision store at Martin, O.

S. I. Steiner has opened a new meat market at Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Unity streets, Greensburg, Pa.

George Masters and A. H. Van Hoesan will add a meat market to their store at Syracuse, N. Y.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Kegel, J., 544 1/2 E. 12th; to H. Bran... \$40
Landman, Z., 148 Suffolk; to M. Nadler... 50
Mooney, M. F., 735 7th Ave.; to F. Levy... 289

Bills of Sale.

Malrovijs, J., 242 E. 30th; to B. Stein \$225

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Schoff, H. G., 316 Stuyvesant Ave.; to M. Schoff... \$1,500

Bills of Sale.

Meltzer, S., 188 Christopher Ave.; to J. Meltzer... \$100

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Bein, Leon, 72 Rivington; to W. Brondy \$325
Ehrenvort, J., 720 2d Ave.; to D. Haas 300
Engelberg, L., 69 Clinton; to A. Fritz 150
Jacobs, J. & M., 1600 Ave. A; to W. Glasheim... 150

Rappe, F., 175th and Westchester Ave.; to F. H. Leggett & Co... 169

Schneider, P., 668 8th Ave.; to B. Fischer & Co. (R)... 600

Abramovitz, Hy., 128-130 Allen; to J. Abramovitz... 100

Barcovie, M., 265 Bowery; to B. Smusch 150
Clausen & Macdonald, 160 W. 23d; to L. Schiff... 275

Gross, A., 23 E. 17th; to F. Stocker... 150
Lens, E., 116 Myrtle, Brooklyn; to J. Hamburg... 600

Mansfield, A. B. & W. F., 1326 Bway; to B. Hauser... 1,350

Margolis & Blum, 181 Madison; to B. Samusch... 29

Weber, S., 10 Lispenard; to B. Sadler... 700

Bills of Sale.

Balzerin, Jos., 84 Bowery; to Suro & Oneto... \$4,000

Tinnara, M., 411 E. 15th; to C. Tinnara... 300

Greenburg, H., 25 Henry; to L. Berg 350
Levinson, L., 197 2d; to H. Levinson... 500

Oetjen, H., 855 Tremont Ave.; to H. Rathjen... 1,350

Solomon, Max, 186 Ludlow; to I. I. Solomon... 200

Swerck, S., 370 E. 10th; to F. Sieberman... 100

Smith, S. A., 102 W. 24th; to G. C. Schmidt... 25

Thompson, P., 760 10th Ave.; to C. Housman... 35

Uogaverie, G., 21 Monroe; to G. Stropoll... 21

Vacciaro, A., 321 E. 117th; to A. Er-cota... 240

Weber, Hy., 133 E. 84th; to Kaplan... 100

Zeiger, Louis, 139 Division; to J. Ar-onauer... 100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Balsen, P. E. J., 2542 Vernon Ave.; to H. F. Schaer... \$1,075

Deganhardt, H. W., 345 Smith; to C. D. Deganhardt... 65

Sequine, W., 29 Greenpoint Ave.; to C. Sequine... 80

Bills of Sale.

Beckman, C. A., 1122 Flatbush Ave.; to G. Steblin... \$80

Freedman, M., 183 Harrison Ave.; Sarah Kleinstein... 400

Schaer, H. F., 2542 Vernon Ave.; to P. E. J. Balsen... 1,375

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 16.)

When the stockmen, on Jan. 15, gather from the four quarters of the land for the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association in Salt Lake City, they will be given at least one treat which no other city in the world can give. On the programme for their entertainment is a complimentary concert at the great Mormon Tabernacle. To the stranger in Zion, this Tabernacle is a con-

to the choir as missionaries are called to the mission field, and the 2,200 teachers who are spreading Mormonism in every country in the world, are evidences of the obedience which the faithful accord to the heads of the church.

The Mormons are proud of the musical feature of their worship. Individually they are proud of their voices and their ability to sing. The children are trained to it from infancy in the Sunday School classes, and they graduate into the choirs of the ward meeting houses. There are twenty-four of these meet-

be required to register their names as delegates with the secretary of the association at the Knutsford Hotel on Jan. 14, and thereafter at the Assembly Hall, where the convention will be held, when a book of coupon tickets will be issued, which will admit the holder to this and all other entertainments.

Denver Wants Headquarters.

John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, has started to raise a fund for the proper presentation to the stockmen in convention at Salt Lake of Denver's claims to recognition. Although he made only a partial canvass, \$1,500 was pledged in one day, the merchants and bankers expressing the opinion that the development of the stock trade of the city was of the greatest direct benefit to their business interests. A band of thirty pieces will accompany the Denver dele-



JOHN W. SPRINGER.
President National Live Stock Association.

stant source of wonder. From the outside the immense building with its curved roof looks like a giant, sleeping turtle; within, a ceiling without visible support other than the walls, arches over seats enough to accommodate 13,000 people comfortably. It is a marvel of engineering and architecture, and the idea was evolved from the fertile brain of Brigham Young. The acoustics of the structure are unequalled, and no pilgrim in this land of the Latter-Day Saints can forget the experience of standing in the gallery at one end of the long building and hearing the sound of a dropping pin on the speaker's table at the other end.

In this fact lies the secret of the power and beauty of Tabernacle music. Nowhere does melody sound so sweet; nowhere does harmony reach its fulness and purity in the degree that it does here. A quaver in a single voice or one false tone cannot escape detection. Therefore, the Tabernacle choir must be near to perfection. In ten years of lovable leadership Prof. Evan Stephens has brought his 500 or more singers as near to the ideal as is humanly possible. Their singing is indescribable. It combines the fervor of the religionist with the art of the trained musician. It is a labor of love with them and a religious duty, for no member of this choir is paid for his or her services. They are called

ing houses in Salt Lake City, and each one of them is a good sized church. These twenty-four churches have choirs which surpass, perhaps, the paid and volunteer choirs in any of the other denominational churches. From the ward choirs the best and sweetest voices are called for singing in the Tabernacle, where general services are held on three Sunday afternoons in each month. It is a recognition which the ward singers strive for. It is the culmination of a life of devotion to voice culture. Once in the great choir their ambition is to stay there, and perhaps some day become a soloist. Of the soloists each one is a superb artist.

There are gray beards and wrinkled faces to be seen among the 500 which sit tier above tier in front of the grand organ on Sunday afternoons, and there are girls in short frocks. But voice and not age is the consideration. They are good singers, all of them, and their ordinary Sunday music is enough to thrill the soul of the song lover to its very depths. On special occasions, like the coming concert for the stockmen, they fairly surpass themselves, and the magnificence of the treat in store can hardly be realized.

This treat will be one of the many complimentary entertainments tendered the delegates and visitors to this great meeting. To enjoy this concert, however, the latter will



CHARLES F. MARTIN.
Secretary National Live Stock Association.

gation, which will also take a large amount of literature descriptive of the city. The object is not to capture next year's convention, for it is conceded that that shall go this time to the Missouri river, but to try to impress upon the stockmen that Denver is the most advantageous place for them to trade. The Denver delegation will take 3,000 badges for distribution among the delegates.

"We are going to raise a fund of \$10,000 this year to protect stock interests from adverse legislation," said President Springer. "The shoe and leather interests of the East are going to work to have the duty taken off of hides, and we will show them that the value of our property cannot be legislated away without their hearing from us. The movement for the repeal of the wool tariff has also been revived for the benefit of a small number of persons in the East.

"The stockmen are not going to stand any more such acts as the Groat bill, aimed at the oleomargarine interest, which furnishes a market for thousands of tons of clean beef suet, the price of which directly affects the price paid for the cattle."

German-African Steamship Line.

Consul Hughes of Coburg calls attention to the establishment of a new East African steamship line, with a large imperial government subsidy, to run from Hamburg to the Cape of Good Hope via Las Palmas or Tenerife and back via the Suez Canal, taking in the East African coast towns.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Thursday, Jan. 3...	12,214	501	38,993	9,480
Friday, Jan. 4...	4,435	258	29,750	4,054
Saturday, Jan. 5...	344	17	24,383	918
Monday, Jan. 7...	20,083	274	38,150	21,454
Tuesday, Jan. 8...	6,694	762	47,577	15,234
Wednesday, Jan. 9...	20,000	300	42,000	17,000

Shipments.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Thursday, Jan. 3...	4,439	29	6,889	589
Friday, Jan. 4...	2,510	104	6,894	1,678
Saturday, Jan. 5...	448	...	6,372	...
Monday, Jan. 7...	3,103	2	7,384	607
Tuesday, Jan. 8...	1,419	49	6,716	220
Wednesday, Jan. 9...	4,000	30	5,000	1,500

Range of Cattle Values.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.75	a 6.00
Good to choice heaves.....	5.30	a 5.70
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.75	a 5.25
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. 4.40		a 4.70
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,100 lbs.....	3.40	a 4.35
Plain to good stockers.....	2.25	a 3.30
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a 4.60
Best fat cows and choice heifers.....	3.75	a 4.75
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.15	a 3.05
Good canning and cutting cows.....	2.60	a 3.10
Common to fair canning cows.....	1.75	a 2.55
Good to fancy veal calves.....	5.00	a 6.00
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	3.00	a 4.60
Fat grass and fed Texas steers.....	3.85	a 4.85
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.65	a 3.75
Western fed steers.....	4.35	a 5.65
Milkers and springers, per head.....	20.00	a 50.00

Range of Hog Values.

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	5.30	a 5.40
Rojo to good heavy packing.....	5.00	a 5.25
Selected butcher weights.....	5.20	a 5.40
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.10	a 5.30
Assorted light, 180 to 190 lbs.....	5.15	a 5.25
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.00	a 5.25
Thin to choice 80 to 125 lb. pigs.....	4.05	a 5.10
Stags, ships and poor pigs.....	2.75	a 4.70

Range of Sheep Values.

Choice to prime wethers.....	4.10	a 4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.40	a 4.10
Fed Western muttons.....	4.00	a 4.50
Plain to choice West. feeders.....	3.80	a 3.90
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	2.90	a 3.40
Culls, bucks and poor stock.....	2.00	a 2.85
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.30	a 5.10
Fair to choice yearling feeders.....	3.90	a 4.15
Spring lambs, good to fair.....	3.75	a 5.00
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.15	a 6.50
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	3.75	a 4.95

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

	HOGS
Armour & Co.....	32,500
Anglo-American.....	13,300
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	6,500
Continental Packing Co.....	8,100
T. J. Lipton Co.....	6,500
G. H. Hammond Co.....	4,700
Nelson Morris & Co.....	8,400
Swift and Company.....	23,200
Omaha Packing Co.....	15,000
City butchers.....	6,800
Total.....	125,000

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Actual receipts at undermentioned markets for four years follow:

	Chicago.	Kan. City.	St. Louis.	Omaha.
Cattle.....				
1897.....	2,554,724	1,817,526	787,678	810,949
1898.....	2,493,897	1,757,964	683,707	812,244
1899.....	2,514,446	1,912,019	683,908	837,583
1900.....	2,729,046	1,969,718	608,370	828,204

	Chicago.	Kan. City.	St. Louis.	Omaha.
Hogs.....				
1897.....	3,363,724	3,350,796	1,603,773	1,610,981
1898.....	3,024,777	3,672,900	1,725,320	2,101,367
1899.....	3,724,590	2,959,073	1,800,942	2,218,482
1900.....	3,004,777	3,004,139	1,791,956	2,200,926
Sheep.....				
1897.....	3,606,040	1,134,236	604,281	627,160
1898.....	3,589,439	980,303	435,806	1,086,136
1899.....	3,682,832	953,241	408,984	1,086,319
1900.....	3,548,885	800,449	416,146	1,276,775

Yearly average weight of hogs at four markets for undermentioned years:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chicago.....	233	237	234	242	246	230	233
K. City.....	215	213	213	218	227	216	215
Omaha.....	244	255	267	276	275	227	227
St. City.....	266	272	271	271	278	224	233

H. E. Poronto has been appointed purchasing agent of the Union Stockyard and Transit Company and the Chicago Junction Railway.

W. H. Thompson, Jr., has returned from a short trip to Washington, D. C., where he went on business connected with the Live Stock Exchange. He believes the measures now before Congress which closely affect the interests of live stock men, will be disposed of favorably for the farmer and stock raiser.

Last week's receipts of hogs were over 54,000 smaller than a year ago, and the average weight only 227 lbs., being the lightest average since last May, 15 pounds lighter than the second week of last month and 4 pounds lighter than a year ago.

South St. Paul received 176,180 cattle, 500,412 hogs and 489,564 sheep last year or an increase of 6,292 cattle, 131,169 hogs and 105,906 sheep as compared with 1899.

In 1900 Denver received 684,111 head of all kinds of live stock, divided as follows: Cattle, 239,606; hogs, 116,986; sheep, 305,828, and horses and mules, 22,621. Valuation of all kinds of live stock, \$14,366,633.

Of the 825,500 hogs sold in Sioux City in 1900 the Cudahy Packing Co. bought 492,756; International Packing Co., 224,954; Cudahy Bros., 60,543, and Armour & Co., 43,806.

Swine growers generally admit that there is more money in growing two pigs to 150 pounds each than one to 300 pounds. All experiment work goes to show that the light weight is made at the least cost. There is less risk with the light hog because he is not on the farm so long, and he is sold and out of the way of the young fellows who are to take his place.

LIVE STOCK ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the thirty-fifth annual live stock report of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company for 1900 and a summary of receipts and shipments and valuation of all live stock for a term of thirty-five years the officers of the company have given something more than seventy-two pages of details, figures and solid tables of railroad business. They have put in an attractive form for the farmer, the shipper, the merchant and the consumer the marvelous report of the business of Chicago's leading industry and compelled respectful attention. In 1900 \$262,154,272 worth of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and horses were received at the "yards." The finished products worth many more in millions, went to the four quarters of the globe. The establishment of the Union Stockyards in 1866 is regarded as the greatest factor in the development of the old century's live stock interests.

For nearly a century efforts have been made in the United States to improve the breed of live stock. It is gratifying to the men who have millions invested in modern packing plants at the yards that the breeding efforts have made Chicago the world's pure-bred stock market. Prices in record-breaking sales of finely bred cattle at the stockyards have enhanced the values of

choice breeding cattle of all breeds and encouraged and benefited the entire beef industry of the nation.

The reader of the annual report is struck by the data of the business done by the several railroad systems that make Chicago a terminus. The square mile occupied by the Union Stockyards is so thronged with business activities that 225,000 of Chicago's population get their daily living directly from them, while as many more derive an indirect living from them. While Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world, the greatest lumber market and probably the greatest wholesale dry-goods market, she does more business of a greater actual value in her live stock trade than in her grain, lumber and dry goods business combined. The live stock market and the correlated packing establishments are the mightiest aggregation of capital, labor and talent ever concentrated into one organized systematic volume of business.

Considerable attention is paid in the brochure to the recent International Live Stock Exposition held in the yards and patronized by thousands daily. The benefits of this show, scarcely apparent to the casual visitor, are to be reaped continuously by the packer and the consumer of "edible meats." Slaughter tests held during the show bid fair to revolutionize the methods of beef growers throughout the land.

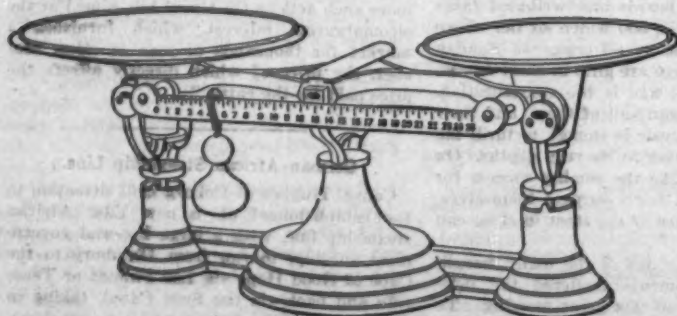
Live Stock Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Company.)

HOGS.—The sharp advance in the market for hogs noted at the close of last week caused only moderate increase in the receipts, and as the provision market continues to advance, prices for hogs this week have been well sustained, with the exception of occasional reactions when the situation seemed to warrant. Prices during the week were at the highest range of the entire season, and the general outlook, as we view it, is still favorable for a good market for hogs during the season. Speculation seems to increase in the provision market and a higher range in prices for all hog products has been the result. Under existing circumstances it is quite difficult to predict the markets with any degree of certainty, but we still feel justified in being conservatively bullish at prices around 5c. Should the receipts continue moderate and the quality as poor as it has been the past two weeks we look for still higher prices before a great while.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle were more liberal and the quality comparatively poor. The strictly choice cattle continue strong and prices have been well sustained, while other grades are slow sale and inclined to rule lower. We have called attention a number of times to the wide range in prices for cattle, and still advise our readers to bear this fact in mind, and those who are purchasing for shipment should pay more attention to the fat and quality than to anything else. We look for liberal receipts for the near future, but believe they will rule smaller later on and still look for a better range of prices to come.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs also shows some increase. The Eastern markets have advanced in sympathy with the improvement in the demand here last week, but the trade has been rather indifferent, especially for anything that is not strictly desirable in the line of yearlings and lambs. The demand for export sheep is only moderate and prices are lower than last week. Heavy yearlings are also slow sale, as are also heavy lambs. The quality of the offerings is fairly good, but there is still a good percentage of half-fat stuff coming to market.



STOCKYARDS AND PROVISION SCALES.—"Agate" Bearings.

BORDEN & SELLECK CO.,

48 & 50 Lake St., Chicago.

CLEVELAND. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY.

Entire Scale is galvanized, all bearings are jeweled, making a thoroughly rust-proof Scale of the most reliable and substantial kind for meat packers, butter and provision dealers. Side beam weighs up to two pounds.

Furnished with or without side beam in three sizes—36 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. capacity—with or without galvanized weights. The Stockyard Scale is used to a great extent by Grocers for weighing butter, bacon, salt meats, etc., and in large numbers by the following Meat Packers for lard, compound, butters, meats, etc.

ARMOUR & CO. KANSAS CITY PACKING CO.
SWIFT AND COMPANY. ARMOUR PACKING CO.
N. K. FAIRBANKS & CO. J. H. MORRELL & CO.
LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY. FREIDMAN MFG. CO.

Nothing better, safer, more reliable, or more substantial for Meat and Provision Packers can be made than this scale. Catalogue on application.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	12.57½	13.77½	13.27½	13.77½
May	13.35	13.82½	13.32½	13.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	7.02½	7.20	7.02½	7.17½
May	7.17½	7.40	7.17½	7.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	6.80	6.95	6.80	6.92½
May	6.82½	7.05	6.82½	7.00

MONDAY, JAN. 7.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	13.95	14.00	13.70	13.70
May	13.95	14.02½	13.70	13.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	7.25	7.25	7.17½	7.17½
May	7.40	7.42½	7.30	7.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.02½	7.02½	6.90	6.90
May	7.02½	7.15	7.00	7.02½

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
May	13.62½	14.20	13.62½	14.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	7.10	7.25	7.10	7.20
May	7.25	7.40	7.25	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	6.92½	7.00	6.92½	6.97½
May	6.97½	7.12½	6.97½	7.07½

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	14.75	15.00	14.75	15.00
May	14.10	14.32½	14.05	14.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	7.22½	7.37½	7.22½	7.37½
May	7.37½	7.50	7.35	7.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	6.97½	7.10	6.97½	7.10
May	7.12½	7.25	7.10	7.20

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	14.87½	14.87½	14.37½	14.40
May	14.30	14.30	14.00	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	7.40	7.45	7.32½	7.32½
May	7.55	7.57½	7.32½	7.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.10	7.10	7.02½	7.02½
May	7.20	7.27½	7.10	7.12½

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.				
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	14.25	14.25	14.05	14.05
May	14.00	14.10	14.00	14.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
May	7.42½	7.47½	7.40	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
May	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.12½

MARKET REVIEW.

Speculative interest in provisions has been quite as much in evidence as that in grains—pork, lard and ribs sharing alike the strong feeling and general advance. Quite heavy buying has been noted of lard and ribs and charged to the Cudahy account—whose lard campaign seems to be moving along serenely and to a great extent of its own volition. Pork shorts have been taking a little more interest in the small stocks of regular pork and the steady advance this commodity has been registering. Cash demand continues good, especially for lard, and shipments of both meats and lard in excess of same period last year. Hog market active to strong; weights and receipts lighter than expected or usual at this time. General conditions of provision market healthy. General merchandise does not show much improvement as yet—wholesale dealers and jobbers state—probably owing to the fact the country merchants are but just recovering their wind after the holiday tussle and also that the traveling men have not got fairly into harness yet and again the exceptionally mild weather has been a factor; however good business is anticipated. Liverpool cables—Prime mess pork firm. Hams, do. Bacon, steady. Lard, firm. Butter, quiet, and cheese steady.

COOPERAGE.

Remains steady at 75¢ for pork barrels and around 95¢ for lard tierces. Sales chiefly on Q. T. and P. T. Difficult matter to obtain facts as to sale of lard tierces.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.95
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.25
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	18.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS.

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.75
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.00
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.70
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.25
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid.		Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		6.50
8 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....		11.60
16 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....		22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....		\$1.75 per lb.

Fluid.

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	90	1.00

PROVISIONS IN BARRELS, ETC.

BARRELED MEATS—Per bbl.—

Extra plate beef.....	a \$9.50
Plate beef.....	a 9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.00 a 9.50
Prime mess beef.....	a 10.00
Beef hams.....	a 17.50
Rump butts.....	a 10.75
Mess pork reg.....	a 12.00
Mess pork old.....	a 13.50
Extra clear pork.....	a 14.00
Extra rib pork.....	a 14.75
Bean pork.....	a 14.00
Belly pork.....	a 14.00
Clear fat backs.....	a 13.25

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED—

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. 10½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. 10½
Shoulders.....	a 7½
Picnics.....	a 6-8 av. 7½
Short ribs.....	a 8
Extra ribs.....	a 8½
Short clears.....	a 8½
Extra clears.....	a 8½
Bacon.....	a 8½

DRIED BEEF, PACKED—

Ham sets.....	11
Insides.....	12½
Outsides.....	13½
Kauckies.....	13
Reg. clogs.....	9

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.—Wholesale grocers are making the following prices to dealers:	
Out loaf, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.30
Granulated, per 100 lbs.....	5.75
Powdered, per 100 lbs.....	5.80
Confectioners' A, per 100 lbs.....	5.60
Extra C, per 100 lbs.....	5.44
Yellow C, per 100 lbs.....	4.94@5.34

BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy.....	12½
Special.....	14
Clover.....	14½
Extra.....	15
Fancy creamery.....	16
Extra fancy creamery.....	17
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c per lb. additional.	

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugar syrup.....	16¢/20
Corn syrup.....	14¢/19
Black syrup.....	14¢
N. O. molasses.....	19¢/40

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 7½
Prime steam.....	a 7.30
Neutral.....	a 8½
Compound.....	a 6½

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	a 7
Lard.....	a 7½
Tallow.....	a 5½
Grease.....	a 4½

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	28 a 28½
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	31½ a 32
Butter oil in barrels.....	35 a 36
Crude in tanks.....	a 28

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter, strained.....	a 60
Lard oil, extra, No. 1.....	a 50
Lard oil, No. 1.....	a 40
Lard oil, No. 2.....	a 38
Oleo oil, extra.....	7½ a 7½
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	a 7½
Nutsfoot oil, pure.....	a 52
Nutsfoot oil, No. 1.....	a 48
Tallow oil.....	a 44

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	a 5½
No. 2.....	a 4½
Edible.....	a 5½
City renderers.....	a 5

GREASES.

Brown.....	a 4
Yellow.....	a 4½
White, A.....	a 5½
White, B.....	a 4½
Bone.....	a 4½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat, per lb.....	1½ a 2½
Cod and hank fat, per lb.....	2½ a 3
Kidney tallow, per lb.....	3¼ a 3½
Mixed bones and tallow, per lb.....	¾ a 1¼
Shop bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 50

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.12½ a 2.17½
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.97½ a 2.02½
Concent. tank., 15 to 16 p. c., p. u. 2.02½ a 2.07½	
Ground tank., 10 to 11 p. c., p. u. \$1.50 and 10c	
Unground tank., 10 to 11 p. c., p. u. \$1.50 and 10c	
Unground tank., 9 and 20 p. c., p. u. \$19.50	
Unground tank., 6 and 35 p. c., p. u. 14.00	
Ground raw bones.....	a 23.00
Ground steam bones.....	a 15.50

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton.....	a \$250.00
Hoofs, per ton, black.....	a 24.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped.....	a 25.00
Hoofs, per ton, white.....	a 40.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. av., ton.....	a 45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton.....	a 60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average.....	a 42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton.....	a 90.00

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts.....	6½ a 7
Hocks.....	4½ a 5
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork tenderloins.....	14 a 15
Pork loins.....	8 a 8½
Spare ribs.....	5½ a 6
Trimnings.....	a 5½
Boston butts.....	6 a 6½
Cheek meat.....	a 4½
Leaf lard.....	a 7½
Skinned shoulders.....	a 7½

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ a 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	a 7½
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White clarified.....	a 4½
Plantation granulated.....	a 4½
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	8.00
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.....	6.00
Casing salt in bbls., 250 lbs. 2X and 3X.....	1.45

HIDES.

No. 1 native steers.....	10 a 10½
No. 2 native steers.....	9 a 9½
No. 1 native cows.....	a 9
No. 2 native cows.....	a 8
Side branded steers and cows.....	8¼ a 8½
No. 1 bulls.....	8¼ a 8½
No. 2 bulls.....	7¼ a 7½
No. 1 calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	11¼ a 11½
No. 2 calveskins.....	8¼ a 10
No. 1 kips.....	10 a 10½
No. 2 kips.....	8¼ a 9
Deacons, each.....	a 57½
Stunks, each.....	a 25
Horse hides No. 1.....	\$3.30 a 3.40

VEAL.

As there were light receipts of poultry, more attention was given to this market, and the weather was fresh and prices favored buyers. Not many calves were received, consequently dealers experienced no trouble in moving arrivals at prices which were quoted as below:

50¢/60-lb. weights.....	5¢/60
75¢/100-lb. weights.....	8¢/60
100¢/110-lb. weights.....	8¢/60
Coarse and heavy.....	5¢/60
Roasting pigs—Sold from 75c to \$2.50.	

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	30,100	62,000	9,800
Same week, 1900	31,754	58,227	13,188
Same week, 1899	29,279	80,066	14,311
Same week, 1898	34,529	97,975	14,052
Chicago	45,800	142,900	54,200
Omaha	10,700	38,900	11,500
St. Louis	10,800	32,300	4,200
St. Joseph	5,100	20,500	1,300
Total past week	102,500	305,600	81,000
Previous week	79,300	233,900	49,100
Same week, 1900	113,000	376,900	100,900

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pkg. Co.	6,432	23,257	2,296
Swift and Co.	6,154	12,811	1,719
S. & S. Co.	4,833	5,236	1,785
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,845	9,242	1,184
Omaha Pkg. Co.	882
Fowler, Son & Co.	124	10,921	112
Small butchers	167	163	472

Total past week	20,757	62,111	7,664
Previous week	10,374	37,861	2,795
Same week, 1900	17,916	56,547	10,791

CATTLE.—The receipts of past week were short by some two thousand from corresponding week one year ago, still too many beef cattle were offered for sale. Under some little Eastern demand for fat cattle the market on Tuesday was the best for the week, when \$5.50 per 100 lbs. was paid. Thursday and Friday displayed a marked weakness, so taking it all round the week closed with a loss of 25 per cent. per 100 lbs. on all good native beef steers. Native cows and heifers held up well until bad Friday came, and then a sharp decline. Western range cattle were fairly well represented; towards the close of the week too many beef steers offered, so that the same decline followed. The supply in the quarantine division was fairly large during the entire week for this time of the year, and a softening in valuation of some 25c per 100 lbs. was noticeable on steers. Western and quarantine cows of the canning order held their own remarkably well, as such were wanted. The stocker and feeder market was in the best shape of any of the offerings, not enough to supply the demand; under these circumstances better prices were paid than for some time past. We returned to the country in the shape of stockers and feeders, 248 cars against 217 cars for corresponding week one year ago. We sent 11 cars of fat beef cattle back to the seaboard against 70 cars for corresponding week one year ago.

This week's receipts—Monday 7,913, Tuesday 8,161, Wednesday 7,200. So far this week the light receipts of well-finished heaves have made the market stronger on heavy weights. Well-finished cattle, very shapely, fed for an entire year, of 1,670 lbs. average, sold at \$5.60, which was the top for the market; otherwise very respectable cattle sold at from \$5 to \$5.20. There is a better feeling so far on all well-finished cattle than last week. Corn fed cows are fairly steady, but \$3.50 purchased some very good animals. Heifers were wanted and met with ready sale. Some of 810 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. Native bulls are steady to slow. Some of 1,528 lbs. average sold as high as \$4, but the larger bulk of the offerings went at about \$3.25; quite a number on the market. Western steers were fairly represented, but sold at good prices. Some Panhandle Texas steers, of 1,435 lbs. average, sold as high as \$5, but some good steers, of 1,450, sold at \$4.65. Heavy fed and corn fed Western cows broke sharply; but, on the other hand, quarantine and canning cows held their own with a remarkable steadiness. The quarantine division not very largely represented; some good

steers of 1,060 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.10. So far this week steers are steady; some well-finished, of 897 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.35. Evidently the high prices on stockers and feeders for the past two or three weeks have stimulated the shipments; so this week there is quite a number of such on the market, and speculators have dipped in pretty heavily, but whether the market will continue its strength under the increased receipts is a question.

HOGS.—The hog market last week, taking it as a whole, was decidedly satisfactory after Wednesday's little break in prices from the two former days. Thursday's market opened with a swing and Friday's market showed a decidedly better tone, with Saturday closing stronger on all grades. The tops on Monday \$5, while Saturday stood \$5.10. The bulk on Monday stood \$4.90 to \$5, while that of Saturday stood \$5 to \$5.10. Pigs closed 5c lower than the best prices for the week. Taking it as a whole, the quality was fairly good. The packers were such free buyers that not a single hog was shipped from this city.

This week's receipts—Monday 9,824, Tuesday 22,506, Wednesday 17,100. On Monday there was quite a number of Southern and Southwestern hogs, but higher prices were in the air and all the packers were anxious buyers. Heavy hogs closed as high as \$5.22½; mixed packing and mediums, \$5.10 to \$5.17½. Lights showed a wide range governed by the quality; they stood \$5 to \$5.15. Pigs were somewhat higher than Saturday. Tops for the day \$5.22½, with bulk \$5.10 to \$5.17½; it was decidedly a field day for the farmers. The large arrivals on Tuesday, supplemented by the large receipts in all the surrounding markets, caused the purchasers to go in with blood in their eye for lower prices; some hogs were let go at lower prices, but later the market developed strength, so that the loss was not as large as first expected. Wednesday opened with a swing for higher prices and a good demand, the packers buying freely; so that the market at present writing on heavys stands \$5.05 to \$5.20; mixed packing and mediums, \$5.05 to \$5.12½; lights, about \$5.05; pigs, somewhat scarce and in good demand; tops, \$5.20; bulk, ranging from \$5 to \$5.12½.

SHEEP.—Last week's market, with its light supplies, was very strong indeed. Native lambs selling as high as \$5.60, Western lambs selling as high as \$5.40; choice yearlings sold as high as \$4.75, fed muttons at \$4.35, ewes at \$3.75. The stocker and feeder market was very strong indeed. Farmers, like the packers, could get nothing near a supply, so that the market was very satisfactory from the shippers' point of view.

This week's receipts—Monday 2,276, Tuesday 3,772, Wednesday 2,100. The market is very strong on all grades and offerings are snapped up in no time, and purchasers have not a second chance; if a would-be purchaser passes the pens that's the end of him. Among the sales we notice: 459 Colorado lambs, of 77 lbs. average, at \$5.50, selling just as high as the native lambs; 225 Utah lambs, of 67 lbs. average, sold at \$5.90, and a bunch of Colorado shearlings and yearlings, of 70 lbs. average, sold at \$4.25; 740 fed wethers, of 160 lbs. average, sold at \$4.12½; 478 Colorado wethers, of 87 lbs. average, sold at \$3.90, with a bunch of 220 ewes, of 94 lbs. average, selling at \$3.40.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South Omaha, January 9, 1901.

CATTLE.—The fat cattle market opened out active and stronger last week, but closed slow and lower. Receipts were about up to the average for the week after the holidays, but the demand did not appear to be very urgent from any source, and advices from Eastern markets were generally unfavorable. On the ordinary run of

beef steers values declined 10 to 15c for the week. On cows and heifers the decline was even more pronounced and the trade demoralized, prices going off 25 to 30c on nearly all grades. Business in stockers and feeders was on a rather limited scale during the week, but prices ruled strong for all suitable offerings. This week, so far, there has been very little change. The character of the offerings has not been very good, and while the demand has kept the supply well cleared up at last week's quotations, the trade has been rather devoid of life and snap. It takes choice heaves to sell over the \$5.25 mark, and most of the trading is around \$4.75 to \$5.00. The stocker and feeder trade has improved very materially of late and values are stronger for all decent offerings.

HOGS.—The market ruled higher last week, the advance amounting to 25c on practically all grades. Receipts have been only moderate and the demand very active from all the packers. Packers are paying no premium for lightweight hogs now and the best heavy hogs are selling up to top figures, while light, trashy stuff sells down toward the bottom. The trade in provisions has been lively all week and the general tone bullish throughout. Iowa hogs continue to constitute a liberal proportion of the offerings, as prices are well up to Eastern markets. Pigs and lightweight loads find a moderate demand and sell largely around \$4.10 to \$4.25. The year starts out with the general market in very satisfactory shape for the selling interests. So far this week there has been an advance of 10 to 15c, notwithstanding the liberal receipts and the tone to the trade continues decidedly bullish. Sales to-day ranged from \$5.05 to \$5.20, with the bulk of trading at \$5.10 to \$5.15.

SHEEP.—Demand has been active and the market strong and higher for fed stock all week. Prices for both muttons and lambs are quotably 10 to 15c better than last week. In stock sheep and lambs the trade has been rather quiet, but prices as a rule have been well sustained. Choice fed lambs sell up to \$5.40, and choice wethers bring \$4.00 to \$4.35. Stock sheep sell around \$3.70 to \$3.85, and lambs \$4.30 to \$4.50.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 8.

Since the holidays the supply of cattle has never been sufficient to meet the demands of the buyers, which has resulted in improved prices on all grades except the very common kinds of steers and for the last eight days prices have receded on these kinds 10 to 20c. The good weighty grades of heaves have ruled in very strong request and values are a big dime higher. While butchers' stock has not ruled in liberal supply and the demand seems good at the decline, there has been a marked loss on this grade of offerings, due to the prices being out of line with steers. Bulls are selling to better advantage than for some time. Veal calves have gained 50c within the last week. Within the last week or so there has been a very active demand from country buyers for good stockers and feeders and offerings for the most time were not in enough numbers to supply the demand. Native steers are quoted from \$3.75 to \$5.60; westerns, \$3.50 to \$5.40; Texans, \$3.50 to \$4.40; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.60.

For the last week or so arrivals of sheep show a satisfactory gain, but are still under the wants of the packers. The bulk of the offerings arriving of late have been Western lambs and Western ewes of generally good quality and the proportion of wethers and yearlings quite small. A big string of choice Colorado lambs arrived that averaged 81 pounds and sold at \$5.55. They were the first to arrive from the Fort Collins district. While Eastern markets show decided declines early this week local prices are fully steady with the 15 to 25c advance of last week. Lambs are quoted from \$4.90 to \$5.60; yearlings, \$4.35 to \$4.50; wethers, \$3.90 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.35 to \$3.75.

The hog market closed very satisfactorily last week as to receipts and prices and stronger tendency continued on Monday of this week, but to-day prices dropped a flat 10c. Of late a good quality of hogs have been arriving, but wethers are running quite light, not enough heavy grades arriving to supply the wants of the packers. Prices of hogs to-day ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.15, with the bulk of sales at \$5.02½ to \$5.07½.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	12/6	22/6	24
Oil cake	9/	12/6	18
Bacon	12/6	22/6	24
Lard, tierces	12/6	22/6	24
Cheese	20/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	11/3	22/6	24
Beef, per tierce	3/3	4/6	24
Pork, per bbl.	1/0	3/3	24

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/. Cork for orders, January, 3/6.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 7.

	Beeves.	Cows.	O'iva.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,807	815	14,012	10,003	
Sixtieth St.	4,444	102	2,775	9,882	
Fortieth St.	2,875	61	1,211	14,887	
W. Sh. R.	1,882				3,040
Lehigh Valley				1,303	
Westhewen				45	37
Scattering					
Totals	12,008	223	26,335	26,235	27,888
Totals last wk.	10,081	127	21,161	28,541	25,765

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JAN. 7.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Tauric	328		2,800
Nelson Morris, Ss. Philad'a			2,000
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria			1,700
Armour & Co., Ss. Tauric			1,900
Swift & Co., Ss. Memba			1,929
Swift & Co., Ss. Philad'a			1,745
Swift & Co., Ss. Teutonic			1,745
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. T'ric	300	1,303	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. M'ba	220		
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minneap'ia	298		
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Tauric	300		
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Memba	220		2,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Minneap'ia	298		2,900
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. New York			800
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Martello	200		
W. H. Brauer & Co., Ss. Philad'a	200		
G. H. Hammond & Co., Ss. Philad'a			1,980
G. H. Hammond & Co., Ss. Teutonic			2,214
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	93	60	
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller		90	
Total exports	2,499	1,543	21,339
Total exports last week	1,903	1,113	12,526
Boston exports this week	2,585	1,749	7,970
Baltimore exports this week	1,016	2,254	
Phila. exports this week	960		1,408
Portland exports this week	1,244	900	
N'port News exports this wk	350		
To London	2,543	2,349	9,670
To Liverpool	5,145	3,047	20,318
To Glasgow	700	600	
To Hull	200		
To Southampton			800
To Bermuda and W. Indies	63	150	
Totals to all ports	8,653	6,146	30,797
Totals to all parts last week	7,114	5,511	29,274

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.25	a 5.55
Medium to native steers	4.05	a 5.20
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00	a 4.60
Oxen and stage	2.00	a 4.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.80	a 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.40	a 6.00

LIVE CALVES.

With no change of a quotable character business was about the same. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.		a 8
Live veal calves, common		a 7
Buttermilk		a 3 1/2
Grassers		a 3

LIVE HOGS.

With the market higher, and demand good, receipts were light throughout the week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	a \$5.70
Hogs, medium	a 5.80
Hogs, light to medium	5.80 a 5.90
Pigs	a 6.00
Roughs	4.45 a 5.00

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Steady; \$5.15@5.40; left, 6.804; yorkers, \$5.20@5.47 1/2.

CINCINNATI.—Active; \$4.00@5.30; yorkers, \$4.00@5.40.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$5.15@5.35; yorkers, \$5.15@5.47 1/2.

OMAHA.—\$5.15@5.25; yorkers, \$5.10@5.25.

E. BUFFALO.—5c lower; \$5.45@5.50; yorkers, \$5.45@5.55.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$5.15@5.35; yorkers, \$5.20@5.35.

PITTSBURG.—Slow; \$5.40@5.45; yorkers, \$5.45@5.50.

MILWAUKEE.—\$5.15@5.35; yorkers, \$5.00@5.42 1/2.

KANSAS CITY.—\$5.20@5.35; yorkers, \$5.00@5.25.

CLEVELAND.—Steady; \$5.40; yorkers, \$5.45@5.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$5.20@5.37 1/2; yorkers, \$5.10@5.40.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With the demand fair and business about the same as the week previous, prices have advanced. We quote:

Choice lambs	6.50	a 6.75
Lambs, best	6.75	a 7.00
Common to medium	6.00	a 6.50
Live sheep, prime	4.25	a 4.50
Live sheep, common to medium	3.50	a 4.00
Bucks		a 3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

The moderate supplies enabled holders to clean up promptly, and prices were firm on all descriptions of weighing stock. Ducks and geese firm and when fattened exceeded quotations. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.	a 11
Chickens, per lb.	a 9
Roosters, old, per lb.	a 7
Turkeys, per lb.	9 1/2 a 10
Ducks, Western, per pair	50 a 70
Ducks, Southwestern, per pair	45 a 55
Geese, Western, per pair	1.12 a 1.37
Geese, Southwestern, per pair	1.00 a 1.12
Pigeons, per pair	20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

The market is shade firmer with improving demand, but prices not quotable higher. We quote:

Choice, native, heavy	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Choice native, light	7 1/4	a 7 1/4
Common to fair, native	6 1/2	a 7
Choice Western, heavy	6 1/2	a 7
Choice Western, light	6	a 6 1/2
Common to fair, Texan	5	a 6
Good to choice heifers	6 1/2	a 7
Common to fair heifers	6	a 6 1/2
Choice cows	5	a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows	5	a 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	5 1/2	a 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5	a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Country dressed calves only moderately active and supplies not heavy. Prices have declined during the week. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime	12	a 12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime	10	a 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	8 1/2	a 9
Calves, dressed, com. to medium	7 1/2	a 8
Calves, dressed, small, per lb.	5	a 6
Calves, dressed, buttermilk, per lb.	6	a 8
Calves, dressed, grassers, per lb.	5	a 7

DRESSED HOGS.

With a good demand and higher quotations, the market has improved. We quote:

Pigs	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, heavy	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	7	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7 1/2	a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With no change to speak of the market is without quotable change. A few dressed spring lambs coming but irregular in quality and show wide range. We quote:

Lambs, prime	8 1/2	a 9 1/2
Lambs, fair to medium	8	a 8 1/2
Lambs, spring, per head	4.00	a 10.00
Prime sheep	7	a 7 1/2
Medium	6	a 6 1/2
Buck sheep		a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

Supplies were not large but ample for the requirements, and prices of desirable grades held fairly steady to firm. Turkeys slow and fancy chickens scarce, especially scalded, and have fractionally exceeded quotations, but average grades have run coarse and have dragged at irregular figures. Fancy large fowls scarce and firm. Capons plenty and slow. Ducks plenty, and ordinary grades have sold slowly.

Geese in accumulation and weak. Receipts last six days, 24,315 pkgs.; previous six days, 10,552 pkgs. We quote:

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys, Ohio & Mich. mixed, fancy, scalded	10	a 10 1/2
Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fair to good	8 1/2	a 9 1/2
Turkeys, other West., hens, fcy.	10	a 10 1/2
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, fcy.	9	a 10
Turkeys, other West., young toms, fancy	8	a 9
Turkeys, old toms		a 8
Turkeys, poor to fair	6	a 7 1/2
Broilers, Phila., 4 lbs. & under, lb.	18	a 20
Roasting chickens, Phila., selected, large	15	a 16
Roasting chickens, Phila.	12	a 13
Roasting chickens, Penn., large, lb.	11	a 12
Roasting chick's, Penn., fair to g'd.	9	a 10
Roasting chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy	10 1/2	a 11
Roasting, other West., dry-picked, prime	10	a 10 1/2
Roasting, other West., scld., prime	10	a 10 1/2
Chickens, other West., fair to good	8	a 9
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	10	a 10
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., fancy, scalded		a 10
Fowls, other West., dry-pick, prime		a 10
Fowls, other West., scalded, prime		a 10
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	7	a 9 1/2
Old roasters, per lb.		a 6 1/2
Capons, w'n, mixed weights	11	a 12
Capons, w'n, large	13	a 14
Capons, w'n, small and shp.		a 10
Ducks, Ohio & Mich., fancy	12	a 13
Ducks, other Western, prime	11	a 12
Ducks, poor to fair	7	a 9
Geese, Western, prime		a 8
Geese, Western, poor to fair	6	a 7
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz	2.75	a 3.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz	2.00	a 2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz	1.25	a 1.50

PROVISIONS.

Business was slow throughout the week, with prices about the same. Pork loins higher. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	10	a 11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	10	a 11
Smoked hams, heavy	10 1/2	a 11
California hams, smoked, light	7 1/2	a 8
California hams, smoked, heavy	7 1/2	a 8
Smoked bacon, boneless	12	a 12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in)	11 1/2	a 12
Dried beef sets		a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16	a 17
Smoked shoulders	8	a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	10	a 10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	10	a 10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western	9	a 10
Fresh pork loins, city	10 1/2	a 11

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.65	—7.90
Pure refined lard for So. America	8.25	—8.50
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	9.25	—9.50
Compound Domestic		—
Export		—
Prime Western lards	7.45	—7.70
Prime city	7	a 7 1/2
Prime lard stearine	8	a 8 1/4
Prime oleo stearine	7	a 7 1/4

FISH.

The market has ruled quiet throughout the week, with prices fair. Dealers were able to clear up well, but the quantity on hand was not large. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State	6 1/2	a 7
Cod, heads on, market	2 1/2	a 3
Hallbut, white	12 1/2	a 14
Hallbut, grey	11	a 12 1/2
Frozen bluefish	7	a 8
Small green bluefish	12 1/2	a 13
Eels, skinned	8	a 10
Eels, skin on	4	a 5
Salmon, steel head, Western	15	a 16
Lox, large	15	a 16
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large	30	a 35
Weakfish, frozen	4	a 5
Sea trout	8	a 10
Sea bass, Southern	7	a 8
Haddock	3	a 3 1/2
Southern kingfish	10	a 15
Prawn	60	a 75
Scallop, medium	50	a 60
Scallop, large, dry	1.25	a 1.50
Pompano	20	a 25
Smelts, frozen	4 1/2	a 5
Sheepshead	5	a 6
Snappers, large, red	5	a 6
Snappers, medium	8	a 10
Turtles, green	15	a 16

GAME.

Ducks, Canvas, 6 lbs., aver. to pair	2.50@3.00
Ducks, Canvas, light weights, per pair	1.00@2.00
Ducks, Red-head, 6 lbs. aver. to pair	1.50@2.00
Ducks, Red-head, light weight, per pair	75@1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair	75@1.00
Wild ducks, Teal, blue wing, per pair	40@50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing	25@30
Rabbits, prime large, undrawn, per pair	10@15
Rabbits, drawn and poor	10@12
Jack rabbits, per pair	45@50

BUTTER.

The demand was insufficient to absorb fresh arrivals, which holders were anxious to move. Exporters have shown but little interest. There was a good supply of high-graded firsts, which chiefly sold at 22c. June creamery

weak and dull, and business poor in state dairy. Imitation creamery has dragged and factory butter offered beyond requirements. Receipts last six days, 33,184 pkgs.; previous six days, 29,888 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	21	a 24
Creamery, firsts	21	a 22
Creamery, seconds	18	a 20
Creamery, lower grades	16	a 18
Creamery, June extras	21	a 21 1/2
Creamery, June, firsts	19	a 20
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds	16	a 18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, finest	20	a 22
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	20	a 21
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17	a 19
State dairy, tubs, thirds	16	a 18
State dairy, firkins	16	a 30
Western imitation creamery, finest	17	a 18
West. imitation cream, low grades	14	a 16
Western factory, fresh, fancy	14	a 14
West. factory, fresh, good to choice	13	a 13 1/2
West. factory or dairy, low grades	11 1/2	a 12 1/2
West. factory, June make, finest	13	a 13 1/2
West. factory, held, com. to prime	11	a 12 1/2
Boils, fresh, choice	12	a 15
Boils, fresh, common to prime	12	a 13 1/2
Packing stock	11	a 13
Renovated butter, fancy	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
Renovated butter, com. to choice	14	a 17

CHEESE.

The market has shown a quiet appearance and business was generally dealt in small lots of cheap cheese. Skims have had only a slight demand for fine grades, and undergrades ruled dull. Receipts last six days, 10,293 boxes; previous six days, 11,216 boxes. We quote:

State, f. a., large, full made, fancy	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., large, late made, best	10 1/2	a 11
State, full cream, large, fair to good	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, inferior	9 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, f. c., small, full made, fancy	11 1/2	a 12
State, f. c., small, late made, best	10 1/2	a 11 1/2
State, f. c., small, fair to good	10 1/2	a 11
State, f. c., small, inferior	9 1/2	a 10 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	8 1/2	a 9
State, light skims, large, choice	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
State, part skims, prime	8 1/2	a 7 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good	8 1/2	a 6 1/2
State, part skims, common	8	a 4
Full skims	2	a 3 1/2

EGGS.

Prices have declined during the week, with supplies liberal. Trade was slow and business was generally on the basis of 24c for best. Tennessee eggs have declined as qualities were irregular. Refrigerator eggs lower and only meeting a light inquiry. Receipts last six days, 36,339 cases; previous six days, 24,237 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy, per doz.	24	a 24
State and Penn., average prime	22	a 23
State and Penn., held	17	a 19
Western, closely graded, fancy	22	a 22 1/2
West., regular packings, prime	20	a 21 1/2
West., reg. pack, com. to fancy	20	a 21
Ky. & Tenn., closely graded, fancy	20 1/2	a 21 1/2
Ky. & Tenn., average prime lots	20 1/2	a 21
South., fresh gath., fair to good	18	a 20
Refrig., full pack, good to choice	18	a 20
Refrigerator, April packings, choice to fancy	18 1/2	a 19
Refrig., early packed, av. prime	17	a 18
Refrigerator, common to fair	17	a 17 1/2
Limed, Western, fancy	18	a 18 1/2

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.	24	a 24
Western, best regular packings	22	a 23
Southern, best regular packings	22	a 22 1/2

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. Caustic Soda, 1.80-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
70 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2-2.10c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.20c. per 100 lbs.	
55 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2-3 3/4c. lb.	
45 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 50c.-\$1.00 for 45 pr. ct.	
45 pr. ct. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1 1/4c. lb.	
45 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4-1 1/2c. lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/2-5 3/4c. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 70-72c. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/2-5 3/4c. lb.	
Cochin Cocoonut Oil, 6 1/2-6 3/4c. lb.	
Ceylon Cocoonut Oil, 6c. to 6 1/4c.	
Cottonseed Oil, 80-83c. gallon.	
Rosin: M. \$2.60, N. \$2.75, W. G. \$3.20, W. W. \$3.50 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue	55 to 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded	30 to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c. to \$1.00 a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair
Calves' livers	35 to 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys	10 to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c. a piece
Livers, beef	60 to 65c. a piece
Ortals	8 to 10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 to 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 25c. a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c. a pair

BONES, HOOPS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 60-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	\$2.50 a \$2.60

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.25
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 12
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 11
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.10
No. 1 heavy kips, 15 lbs. and up.	piece 2.00
Ticky kips, 15 lbs. and up.	piece 1.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 1.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Ticky kips	piece 1.40
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.60
Branded kips	piece 1.75
Branded skins	piece 1.50

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since Oct. 15 they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 16
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 2.35
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 2.10
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 1.85
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.60
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.40
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.30
Ticky kips	piece 1.30
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.30
Branded kips	piece 1.10
Branded skins	piece .85

SALISAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Hog, American, tcs, per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbis, per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, Amer., 1/2 bbis, per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	58
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	9
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.	3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	11
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f. o. b. Chic.	10 1/2
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef guts, mid., per set, f.o.b. Chic.	48
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	60
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 a 4 1/2
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, Penang, White	19 1/2	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, Shot	15	15
Allspice	7	10
Coriander	7	14
Cloves	10	14
Mace	43	45

SALTPETRE.

Grade	3.62 1/2 a 3.70
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Crystals	3 1/2 a 4
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

THE BLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 extra	18
2 extra	17
3 extra	16
4 extra	15 1/2
5 extra	15
6 extra	14 1/2
7 extra	14
8 extra	13 1/2
9 extra	13
10 extra	12 1/2
11 extra	12
12 extra	11 1/2
13 extra	11
14 extra	10 1/2
15 extra	10

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market so far this year is exceedingly quiet, the business doing very small, the fluctuations in prices are few and stocks accumulating in Europe.

The oleo business has in no way been af-

fected by the strength in lard the last few days, for the reason that few believe that this advance has come to stay, the market being in a manipulated condition.

The higher lard prices have brought neutral lard business to a standstill, and trade in that article will probably not be resumed until lard has come down to its natural level.

Butter oil is a little firmer the last few days for the finer grades.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has ruled quiet throughout the week, with prices about the same. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/2 a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00 a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.25 a 2.30
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.40 a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	21.50 a 23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	15.00 a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 a 7.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.30 a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.80 a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.80 a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75 a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25 a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95 a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.50 a 10.00
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per ct., future shipment	1.83 a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88 a 1.95
Double manure salt (45 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 45 per cent.)	1.06 a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/2 a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	39 a 40

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Market for ammoniates, since our last report, has been very quiet; a small demand from both East and South. Stocks in producers hands seem to be light, and the tone of the market generally is stronger. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$23.00 @ 23.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$19.50 @ 20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 1/2 @ 25 per cent., \$13.75 @ 14.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.00 @ 2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.30 @ 2.35 a unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.82 1/2 @ 2.85 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York. Domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.82 1/2 @ 1.85.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Closing.—Beef.—Extra India mess dull, 66s. Pork.—Prime mess Western dull, 68s. Lard.—Firm; American refined in pails, 39s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, 37s 9d. Hams.—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 40s. Bacon.—Firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 45s; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 43s 9d; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 43s; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 40s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 34s 6d. Butter.—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 34s 6d. Cheese.—Finest United States steady, 100; good United States steady, 82s 6d. Cheese.—Steady; American finest white, 52s; American finest colored 53s. Tallow.—Steady; prime city 25s 9d; Australian in London 27s 9d. Cottonseed oil.—Hull refined—Spot steady, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 28s. Rosin.—Common steady, 4s 10 1/2d. Petroleum.—Refined quiet, 7d. Linseed oil steady, 31s 3d.

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As the increase in our business has rendered totally inadequate the small power plants which we have had distributed over an area of thirty-five acres, we have partly installed a large plant, which is now in operation and which will be completed by April 1, 1901. The introduction of these large machines, which will represent 2,400 tons of refrigeration in four units, leaves us with a number of small units, of 75 tons capacity, to dispose of. We say this that you may know we are not disposing of these ice machines because they are worn out, but because in putting in our new equipment we have no further use for them.

The machines in question are all of the vertical compression type and single acting except in one instance, namely, that of a 100-ton De La Vergne machine, which has two ammonia compressors 13½ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, double acting. The steam engine is an Allis-Corliss make with cylinders 24 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. The ammonia compressors of the 75-ton machines are 15¼ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke; steam cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 36 inches stroke, of the Porter make. There are also some of the 75-ton machines which have Allis and Hamilton steam engines. The floor space required by the machines is 26 ft. x 21 ft., and the height 21 ft.; the distance from top of coping stone to top connection on machine being 15 ft. 6 in. and the additional 5 ft. 6 in. being allowed for removing the ammonia pistons. These machines are all in good condition; they have been well taken care of and we will dispose of them subject to inspection.

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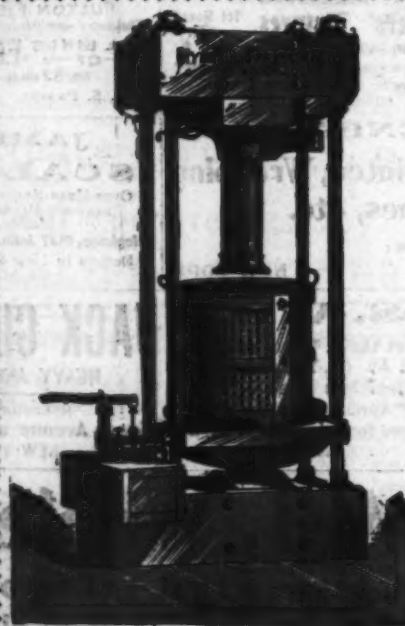
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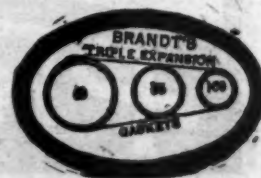
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